

Iraq sends message to Kuwait

KUWAIT (R) — Iraq's Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz delivered a message Tuesday to Kuwait's ruler from President Saddam Hussein on recent Gulf developments, the Kuwait News Agency (KUNA) reported. Aziz Monday visited Saudi Arabia with a letter for King Fahd on peace talks with Iran. A new round in the talks to end the eight-year-old Gulf war begins Thursday in New York. Kuwait's Emir Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah is due in New York later this week to attend the opening of a new U.N. General Assembly session. Aziz said Monday that the Shari'at Arab must remain under Iraqi control and cannot be used by Iraq to pressure his country in the peace negotiations, the Iraqi News Agency reported. Aziz said the waterway — the delta of the Tigris and Euphrates rivers and Iraq's sole outlet to the sea — should remain under Iraqi control as "a historical, logical, legal and a just matter," said INA. Aziz said Iraq rejects Iran's stance on the waterway as a means to pressure Iraq in the peace talks. Iran wants the negotiations to stick to U.N. ceasefire Resolution 598, starting with the withdrawal of all troops to "internationally recognised borders."



Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation
جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية غير منحازة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية. الراي.

Millions face disease in Bangladesh

DHAKA (AP) — Millions of people in the capital have been exposed to serious health hazards by drinking contaminated water, and the number of cases of diarrhoea has soared in the past 24 hours, officials said Tuesday. "In most cases the water flowing out of the pipes is unfit for drinking," an official at the environmental pollution control board said. The floods that inundated three-fourths of Bangladesh three weeks ago have claimed at least 2,000 lives, according to Dhaka newspapers. They said one-fourth of the deaths were caused by diarrhoea, while the others were from drowning, snake bites and houses collapsing. The government, whose count is generally considered low, puts the total number of deaths at about 1,000. The newspapers say at least one million of Bangladesh's 110 million people have been stricken by diarrhoea in the past four weeks. The government reported 618,656 diarrhoea cases, including 47,361 in the past 24 hours. It said 368 people have died of diarrhoea. The pollution control official said tests Sunday showed the count of coliform bacteria, linked to intestinal diseases, in tap water was as high as 4,000 per hundred milliliters in some areas of Dhaka. He said the permissible limit was four per hundred milliliters.

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AROUND THE WORLD...

Hirohito stable after transfusion

TOKYO (AP) — Emperor Hirohito, currently the world's longest reigning monarch, received three blood transfusions Tuesday and was in stable condition after vomiting blood, imperial palace officials said. The imperial household agency and other officials did not confirm a Kyodo News Service report that the 87-year-old emperor was in critical condition Tuesday morning. Kyodo attributed its report to an unidentified person who attended a cabinet meeting Tuesday morning. It said a pre-dawn transfusion had not stopped a hemorrhage. In the emperor's digestive tract, the Imperial Agency said, so much blood had been made. But in briefings later for Japanese reporters, Iwao Miyao, vice grand steward of the Imperial Agency, said doctors had given Hirohito three blood transfusions.

Oman and S. Yemen move closer

MUSCAT (AP) — President Haider Abu Bakr Al Anas of South Yemen is planning to visit Oman amid indications of a thaw in relations between the once-hostile nations, government officials said Tuesday. South Yemeni minister of justice and religious endowments, Abdul Wasseel Sallam, left for home Tuesday after a three-day official visit. He described talks with Sultan Qaboos at Al Hiss Palace in Salalah as "fruitful." The sources said the talks paved the way for a visit by Aden's head of state, but they declined to release further details. Diplomatic sources here said the visit was expected within six weeks.

Sudanese premier arrives in S. Arabia

RIYADH (R) — Sudanese Prime Minister Sadeq Al Mahdi arrived in Saudi Arabia for talks with King Fahd, the Saudi Press Agency reported Tuesday. Mahdi flew to Jeddah, where the king and most senior officials live during the summer months, for a one-day visit. Sudan receives a wide range of Saudi aid and King Fahd last month donated \$8 million from his own account to Sudan as part of a national campaign to raise money to help the Khartoum government.

Majlis approves 5 of 6 new ministers

NICOSIA (AP) — Iran's parliament approved Tuesday five of six cabinet members introduced by Prime Minister Hussein Mousavi for a vote of confidence, including a new minister for the widely criticised Revolutionary Guards. Tehran Radio said the 270-seat Majlis (parliament) rejected one member, Minister of Commerce Majid Hedayatzadeh, in the second vote of confidence in Mousavi's government in eight days. The broadcast said the overwhelming majority voted for Revolutionary Guards Minister Ali Shamkhani. Of the 218 deputies present at the session, 202 voted in his favour, 10 against and six abstained. Little information was available about Shamkhani. Reference books did not list him.

Rebels report killing 86 Angolan soldiers

LISBON (AP) — Angola's UNITA rebels said they killed 86 government soldiers last week in four days of fighting across six provinces, according to two statements distributed here. UNITA said Monday its fighters also captured three soldiers, as well as arms and ammunition in the clashes from Wednesday to Saturday. There was no independent confirmation of the claims.

Papoulias to discuss U.S. bases with Shultz

ATHENS (AP) — Foreign Minister Carolos Papoulias is expected to discuss Greece's decision to close down one of four American bases here during a meeting with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz in Washington, the government said Tuesday. "Mr. Papoulias will discuss the entire framework of Greek-U.S. relations with Mr. Shultz if the latter brings the subject up," government spokesman Stasinos Kostopoulos told reporters. Kostopoulos said ongoing negotiations for a new U.S. bases agreement would be included in any discussion of Greek-American relations between Papoulias and Shultz during their meeting Wednesday.

Ramos: U.S. bases must eventually go

MANILA (AP) — Philippine Defence Secretary Fidel Ramos Tuesday said that U.S. bases here must eventually be phased out, but urged caution on a Soviet offer to close a base in Vietnam in return for American withdrawal from the Philippines. "I think what is the most pragmatic position is to anticipate the gradual phase-out of the (U.S.) bases," Ramos told reporters. "We are a self-respecting, sovereign nation. But one of these days, we should anticipate the facilities on the bases will have to go. But it must be a gradual, smooth and harmonious phase-out," he said.

Yeltsin: 'Perestroika' will prevail

VIENNA (AP) — A former Moscow Communist party chief has said that despite lingering resistance, the process of "perestroika" would prevail in the Soviet Union. Boris Yeltsin, who now is deputy construction minister, made the comments in a wide-ranging interview with three Austrian journalists during last week's official visit to Moscow of Austrian Foreign Minister Alois Mock. Perestroika refers to the economic and social restructuring of society to make it run more efficiently. Yeltsin said as far as perestroika was concerned, "frankly, the situation has gotten complicated" and early euphoria has dissipated, according to the Austrian press agency. In his interview Yeltsin said perestroika opponents were "no organised power" nor "a clearly defined camp," but the anti-perestroika movement was mostly "concealed and not firmly organised."

3 suspected saboteurs killed — TASS

MOSCOW (AP) — Two suspected saboteurs in Afghanistan preparing a bomb were killed when the device exploded, and a third, a 19-year-old girl also died, TASS reported Tuesday. The official Soviet news agency, quoting its Afghan counterpart Bakhtar, said the incident happened in the Khushkhal Mena district of Kabul but did not say when. The report also did not say whether saboteurs were aligned with rebels trying to topple Afghanistan's Soviet-supported government, or identify their suspected target.

Indian president ends Cyprus visit

LARNACA (AP) — Indian President Ramaswami Venkataraman ended his three-day visit to Cyprus Tuesday and left for Czechoslovakia, the last leg of his four-nation European tour. Cyprus President George Vassiliou accompanied the Indian leader on the drive from Nicosia until this south coast airport to see him off. During his stay Venkataraman addressed the Cyprus parliament and had separate talks with Vassiliou and other Greek Cypriot political leaders (see page 5).

Saudi Arabia studies air phones

RIYADH (R) — The Saudi Arabian national airline Saudia is studying plans to install telephones on its aircraft, the Saudi Press Agency reported Tuesday. It quoted a company official as saying the airline was in touch with local authorities and telecommunications firms to test air telephones. He said the phones were planned for domestic and international flights.

Israeli army seals off occupied territories

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — The Israeli army sealed off the occupied territories Tuesday to prevent violence during a Jewish holiday. Earlier, witnesses said an 11-year-old Arab boy was shot by an Israeli truck driver firing at stone throwers.

Israeli authorities, complying with a supreme court order, disclosed that a 23-year-old Palestinian who died during interrogation by secret service agents had suffocated. Israeli officials first claimed Awad Hamdan died of a heart attack. Also Tuesday, five Americans here on a tour protested the seizure of their passports by the army in the West Bank.



A U.N. official rushes to hospital a Palestinian boy, shot in the side during a protest in Gaza Saturday

PLO drops idea of immediate government

TUNIS (R) — The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) has dropped the idea of forming a provisional Palestinian government in the immediate future, the senior PLO officials told Reuters Tuesday. But the PLO will advise the Palestine National Council (PNC) next month to formally declare an independent Palestinian state with the boundaries proposed by the United Nations back in 1947, the officials said. The idea of a provisional government — which would exist partly in exile and partly underground in Israeli-occupied territories — has been canvassed as a way to build on the 10-month-old Palestinian uprising in the West Bank and Gaza.

Security Council votes for Sahara referendum

UNITED NATIONS (AP) — The Security Council voted unanimously Tuesday to appoint a special representative of the secretary-general to monitor a referendum that would result in Western Sahara's independence or affiliation with Morocco. The council voted 15-0 for the independence referendum and peace plan in Western Sahara, where the Polisario independence movement has battled Moroccan forces for 13 years. Secretary-general Javier Perez de Cuellar reminded the members of the council that on Aug. 30, representatives of Polisario and Morocco met with him in Geneva to approve the referendum and peace plan, with certain reservations. "The proposals aimed at the restoration of peace in the region provide a framework for the conclusion of a ceasefire and the establishment of conditions necessary for the organisation of a credible referendum," the U.N. chief said. "The referendum will be organised and monitored by the United Nations in cooperation with the Organisation of African Unity (OAU)," he said. The OAU has had a major role in arranging dialogue between Polisario and Morocco. "The implementation of the peace proposals will be carried out under the guidance of a spe-

throughout the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip to stop Palestinians from entering Israel during Yom Kippur, the "day of atonement" which began shortly before sundown Tuesday.

In Bethlehem, drivers with blue West Bank plates were turned away at an army checkpoint. In the Gaza Strip, the driver of an Israeli gasoline truck opened fire after his vehicle was stoned, said 11-year-old Naher Yussef Hassick who was shot in the right thigh.

"I was passing near the gasoline pump on my way home when this man shot me," Hassick, a newspaper delivery boy, told an Arab reporter in an interview at Ahli hospital.

Arab witnesses said the same driver had opened fire in the area in the past, and that he shot and wounded an Arab earlier this year.

Also in Gaza City, more than 1,000 Palestinians chanting slogans attended a funeral service for 18-year-old Emad Abu Itraya who died Monday of wounds sustained in an earlier clash with troops.

The army had ordered Itraya buried by his immediate family before dawn Tuesday to prevent protests. But later Tuesday, hundreds of mourners carried an empty coffin, draped in a Palestinian flag, to the cemetery, Arab witnesses said.

In releasing information on Hamdan's death in detention, the attorney general's office said he died of suffocation but that an autopsy also revealed signs of an inflammation in his heart, according to Felicia Langer, an attorney for the family.

Langer said she was not satisfied with the information, and would petition the high court that the exact circumstances of Hamdan's death also be disclosed.

Hamdan, a resident of the West Bank city of Tulkarem, died days after he was arrested. Relatives said he was tortured to death by Shin Bet agents.

Last year, Attorney General Yosef Harish ordered a police investigation into Hamdan's death. Three Shin Bet agents were suspended for lying.

The five Americans who are touring the occupied territories at the invitation of the San Francisco-based Palestine Solidarity Committee said they were the target of harassment and demanded that their passports be returned immediately.

Bomb kills 5, injures 25 in east Beirut

BEIRUT (Agencies) — A car bomb tore through a hustling shopping centre in east Beirut Tuesday, killing five people and wounding 25 in violence fuelled by a political crisis over electing a new Lebanese president.

Tension has increased sharply with rival forces trying to impose their own candidates to succeed President Amin Gemayel, whose six-year term ends Friday.

The crisis deepened after Christian leaders Sunday rejected a Syrian-American agreement to appoint Maronite Christian parliamentarian Mikhael Daher as the new president.

The 76 surviving members of the 99-seat parliament are due to meet Thursday to try and agree on Gemayel's successor.

Police said Tuesday's car bomb with 125 kilograms of explosives went off at 9 a.m. (0600 GMT) in the crowded Dora area teeming with pedestrians, shoppers and businessmen.

Some victims burned to death and others were torn apart. Red Cross workers picked up limbs from among charred cars in the debris-strewn street.

Among the wounded was former Information Minister Joseph Skaff, 50, who was heading in a motorcade through Dora for the conclave of parliament members.

A police spokesman said Skaff did not attend the meeting and was admitted to a hospital in east Beirut for treatment for minor cuts and burns in the head and neck.

He said Skaff's three bodyguards also suffered minor wounds in the blast, but were discharged from the hospital.

The spokesman said the other casualties were pedestrians.

Jordan absorbs Palestinian camps as part of towns

ZARQA (Petra) — Palestinian refugee camps in Jordan are now integrated into the residential areas of Jordanian cities and the government will provide them with all basic services, Minister of Interior Rajai Dajani said at a meeting here Tuesday.

"All measures should be taken to avoid disorganised and random building so that services can be ensured to all districts of the camps," the minister said during a visit to Hittin refugee camp in Zarqa Governorate.

The minister underlined "the importance of preserving national unity, which ensures security and stability in the Kingdom."

Dajani heard a speech by the head of a local committee presenting demands for improvement of services and was briefed on the committee's road projects, water networks and a national park.

Foreign Ministry Department of Palestinian Affairs Director General Ahmad Qatanani also addressed the meeting, outlining details of projects being carried out in the camp, including power supply and roads, and said the department was receiving demands from residents of 13 different camps in the Kingdom and was trying to meet them and solve problems.

Jordan wins second bronze medal in Seoul Olympics

AMMAN (I.T.) — Jordan Tuesday won a second bronze medal in the 1988 Summer Olympics in Seoul, South Korea, when Samer Kamal secured the third place in taekwon-do. The first bronze medal was won by Ihsan Samih, also in taekwon-do, on Saturday, the first day of the Olympics.

His Majesty King Hussein received a congratulatory cable from Muwaffaq Al Fawwaz, head of the Jordanian Olympic team in Seoul. The cable paid tribute to His Majesty's continuous support and encouragement for sports in Jordan and said: "Had it not been for His Majesty's continuous support and interest in sports and youth, Jordan would not have been in this remarkable position against heavy international competition and would not have been able to see the Jordanian flag flying in Seoul."

"Fawwaz said the Jordanian winners would present the medals to the King since they consider His Majesty "more deserving for this international appreciation."

His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, also received a cable from the Japanese trainer of the Jordanian taekwon-do team, congratulating him on Jordan's achievements in Seoul.

Prince Hassan sent a congratulatory cable to winner Kamal voicing confidence in the Jordanian team. "I am confident that the Jordanian team will go from strength to strength," the Regent said.

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Samer Kamal

Experts say Israeli satellite will spy on all Arab states

PARIS (Agencies) — The satellite launched by Israel Monday is a reconnaissance probe whose main mission will be to spy on the Arab World from Morocco to the Gulf, according to Western European space experts.

The experts, who declined to be identified, said the satellite was designed to pass low over the Arab World during its 90-minute earth orbit.

In Amman Monday, Mobammad Shahid Ismail, director-general of the Telecommunications Corporation, said the international body which regulates civilian satellites appeared not to have been informed of the Israeli launch.

"Any country launching a communications satellite has to send a notice specifying all technical details about the project to the Geneva-based International Frequency Registration Board (IFRB)," said Ismail.

He said the IFRB would then send the information to all member states, which had not happened in this case.

"This makes it likely that Israel's satellite is a semi-military satellite that needs no IFRB notification as it has no permanent orbit in space," Ismail said.

Some of the most sophisticated spy satellites launched by the United States and the Soviet Union can provide immense detail from their space orbits, but the technical capabilities of the Israeli satellite were not known.

The European experts questioned Israeli space officials' cost estimates of \$200 million for the space programme, saying the cost would be closer to \$1 billion.

Unlike heavier and more sophisticated satellites, the satellite is only scheduled to orbit the Earth for about a month before its life ends and it burns up while falling back. Satellites often last well beyond their scheduled lifespans however, they noted.

Syria accused the United States Tuesday of helping launch the

from their space orbits, but the technical capabilities of the Israeli satellite were not known.

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session said they would meet again at 5 p.m. (1400 GMT) Wednesday "after consulting with other [non-Christian] deputies."

The statement said Christian deputies "stress" that parliament should convene on Sept. 22 as called for by house Speaker Hussein Husseini to elect a new president.

However, the Christians called on Hussein to shift the meeting's venue from the old parliament building in west Beirut to the Villa Mansour in the no-man's land of the city's dividing green line to facilitate participation of Christian deputies.

A spokesman for Steir had said he expected the Christian deputies to nominate veteran Maronite politician Raymond Edde for presidency.

U.N. chief ready to meet Namibian factions

JOHANNESBURG (Agencies) — U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar has invited leaders of all political parties in Namibia (South West Africa) to meet him when he comes to discuss independence for the territory, an official said Tuesday.

Louis Pienaar, South Africa's senior representative in Namibia, said the United Nations chief had set aside more than two hours Thursday for consultations during his visit to South Africa.

Perez de Cuellar is due to arrive in Pretoria late Wednesday on his first visit to South Africa since 1983. He is scheduled to meet Friday with President P.W. Botha to discuss the U.N.'s plan for Namibian independence.

South Africa governs Namibia in violation of U.N. resolutions calling for its independence. It has agreed to end its 73-year-old rule and allow U.N. observers to oversee the transition to independence only if Cuban troops withdraw from neighbouring Angola.

Last week Angola's official news agency Angop said the talks had reached a decisive stage and that the next round in Brazzaville would be the most difficult and probably the last in the current series.

The talks have made progress towards a regional settlement, but there has been no agreement on a timetable for withdrawal of the more than 50,000 Cuban troops. The talks are expected to resume next week in Brazzaville, Congo.

South Africa wants the Cubans out in one year, the span of time that Resolution 435 specifies for Namibia's transition to independence.

Cuba and Angola have demanded a longer withdrawal period.

South Africa claims they are seeking a chance to crush the rebel movement — the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) — now that South Africa troops supporting the guerrillas have left Angola.

Perez de Cuellar is scheduled to visit Angola Saturday amid a flurry of reports of broader peace initiatives.

Zairean President Mobutu Sese Seko has been quoted as saying he, Botha and Angolan leaders had agreed to participate in talks aimed at achieving reconciliation in Angola. He did not indicate whether UNITA would participate in such talks. Angola has said it will not negotiate with the rebels.

UNRWA employees draw up demands to submit to HQ

By Rania Atalla
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Representatives of employees of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) ended a three-day meeting here Tuesday and issued demands in all fields of UNRWA operation.

The demands, which focused mostly on pay and work conditions, will be submitted to UNRWA headquarters in Vienna within the coming few days, according to employee representatives.

Foremost among these demands is "an adjustment of the salary scale and family allowances in a way that would go hand-in-hand with the cost of living index increase," said conference chairman Abdul Hafiz Al Ramhi.

"We expect a positive response to most of these demands," he said.

Participants in the conference demanded teachers' university degrees be recognised by the agency and that allowances suspended by the agency in 1985 be reinstated. According to Ramhi,

the allowances were suspended three years ago due to the agency's financial deficit.

The conference specifically adopted the demands of workers at the UNRWA centre in Wadi Al Seer and the Salbein centre in Lebanon. These demands mainly covered staff complaints over long working hours and leave periods.

"The conference adopted their demands to eliminate the injustice done to them by the agency's policy of long scholastic years and (the higher) number of weekly class periods," a statement issued by the meeting said.

An UNRWA source close to the meeting said employees at the schools to the two centres worked 48 weeks every year with only one day's vacation per week.

Other UNRWA schools have 32-35 week-long scholastic years and get two days off every week. The source said workers at the Wadi Al Seer and Salbein centres also had longer working hours, lower salaries and fewer privileges compared to other UNRWA schools.

Ramhi said additional demands were made by representatives of UNRWA workers in specific countries. "The most important issue tackled by the conference in that context was the suffering of employees in Lebanon, Syria and the occupied Palestinian territories," he said.

The conference called on the UNRWA commissioner general to treat UNRWA workers in these areas "on a fair basis" and to provide them with the "minimum dignified living conditions."

The meeting also called on the commissioner general to appoint delegates to a conference work group to negotiate a "memorandum of understanding that would govern relations between UNRWA workers and the UNRWA administration."

Participants also discussed a

report by the consultative committee concerning a suggested investment policy of the UNRWA provident fund. The conference rejected the suggested policy and decided to continue operating on the basis of the present policy, which had, over the past three years, "proved to be feasible."

The conference work group, which was formed Tuesday, included one representative from Jordan, Syria and Lebanon as well as the occupied West Bank and Gaza, in addition to a representative from the UNRWA headquarters in Vienna. The latter was unable to attend the three-day conference in Amman.

Ramhi said members of the work group would meet between now and the next conference in order to follow up the demands with the agency's administration. The venue and date for the next interstaff union conference are to be decided later.

Representatives at the conference had presented the agency with demands made in resolutions passed in their last conference in 1986. Last May, representatives of UNRWA employees in Jordan held a sit-in at the agency headquarters in Amman, asking for annual increments and allowances as well as a health scheme, demands which the agency said could not be met.

That dispute came to a head following the agency's decision last year to grant a 10 per cent increase to senior agency staff.



HM Queen Noor

Conference on maternal survival opens Saturday

AMMAN (Petra, J.T.) — Delegates from 13 Arab countries will gather in Amman Saturday, Sept. 24, for a three-day conference on "maternal survival" which will be held under the patronage of Her Majesty Queen Noor.

According to a statement by the Health Ministry Tuesday, each of the delegates will present a working paper on national measures to preserve the health of mothers, but they will concentrate mainly on two working papers covering all aspects related to mothers, child birth, mother and child care and other health issues.

The conference is designed to draw attention to major health problems facing mothers and considered as a source of diseases that normally lead to death, according to health officials here. They said such diseases are associated with pregnancy and delivery.

The delegates will focus attention on means with which to preserve the life of mothers and children, and five-year national and regional plans to deal with health problems which are bound to reduce maternal mortality rates.

The delegates will examine recommendations issued by a World Health Organisation (WHO) conference held in Nairobi in 1986, and will try to use them as guidelines in working out their five-year plans, the official said.

The three-day conference, which will be held at the Amman Plaza Hotel in Amman, has been organised by the WHO in cooperation with the Health Ministry, UNICEF (United Nations Children's Fund) the World Bank, and the U.N. Fund for Population Activities.

The Jordan News Agency, Petra, said that the health ministers of countries taking part in the conference will be invited by Health Minister Zaid Hamzeh to attend the last day of the conference to help finalise resolutions.

Computer games at Baqa'a camp

AMMAN (USIS) — A library at the Baqa'a refugee camp sponsored by the Friends of Children Society; a kindergarten in Al-Wahdat provided through the Arab Cultural Society; vocational training for women prisoners at Al-Jweidah prison run by the Prisoners Care Society. These are just a few of the projects run by the General Union of Voluntary Societies (GUVS) in co-operation with United States Agency for International Development (USAID).

Other projects funded in recent months include a new printing press operation used by the Friendship Society for the Blind, and a mobile theatre staffed by the Haya Cultural Centre for Childhood Care.

The library at Baqa'a serves both children and adults. Its bookshelves have been filled with adventure stories, histories, and appealing health and science texts. In addition to library books, a conference has been equipped and rooms for young learners with a computer set, television monitor, and video.

Some 140 children use the library every day, selecting titles to read, and signing up for a 10-minute turn at the library's most popular attractions: The three computer screens.

Smiling faces bob about the



Video games capture imaginations of young learners at Baqa'a library.

screens and melodic beeps sound intermittently as pairs of children play computer games that teach spatial concepts, mathematics and language skills.

Some of the other donors who helped to equip the library included Ma'ani Company, the Industrial Investment Company, Shahruri Centre, and Friends of Children Society members.

The Friends of Children Society runs several other successful

libraries at Jabal Amman, Jabal El Nasr, Al-Husseini refugee camp, Hiteen refugee camp, and Al-Wahdat. All have expanded their collections of instructional materials over the years.

The Friends of Children Society welcomes donations of used books in good condition, and invites interested persons to contact the librarian at its Jabal Amman location near First Circle, telephone 630010.

Satellites focus on mineral resources

AMMAN (USIS) — The Natural Resources Authority (NRA) is using a powerful new tool — remote sensing — to map geological formations throughout the Kingdom. Remote sensing utilises data from satellites that pass over Jordan, and the maps made from the satellite transmissions make ground-based mineral exploration more efficient. As a result, the NRA is in the process of publishing a complete index to Jordan's mineral and water deposits.

The computer, of course, is the central tool in this endeavour. Using hardware purchased from the United States Geological Survey (USGS), and software donated by the USGS, the NRA is able to process electronic data from satellites to make brightly coloured photographic maps.

The computer programmer can assign any of the colours in the spectrum to any geological feature, for example, red to show vegetation, green to show limestone bedrock, and blue to show water.

The maps clearly trace fractures and fault lines, where the earth's layered covering has been heaved up at vertical angles. NRA geologists who are expert in Jordan's rock formations can make accurate projections using these maps about which locations are likely to yield various minerals, as well as where earthquake activity would potentially cause the greatest hazard to people and property.



Natural Resources Authority officials highlight geological formations depicted on maps generated by computer using satellite data.

NRA, together with the USGS, uses a special programme to mix data from two different kinds of satellites, and American Landsat satellites. Installation of the software and training in using the system were sponsored by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID).

The United States Ambassador to Jordan, Roscoe Suddarth, recently accompanied Kamal Jerisat, Director General of the NRA, on a 2-day tour of some of Jordan's richest mineral sites. Beginning in the NRA computer room with a briefing on the NRA's geological mapping capa-

ilities, the tour proceeded through Karak to the Jordan Potash Company at the Dead Sea, through Wadi Araba, to Wadi Rum, and finally to the Jordan Phosphate Mining Company in El Hesa.

Mihammad Abu-Ajamieh, Advisor to the Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources, and the Director of the Mining Geology and Geophysics Directorate, illustrated the usefulness of the satellite imaged maps at every location, pointing out geological strata and areas that are likely to yield commercially exploitable mineral deposits.



Viewing a satellite image taken over Amman, Boston University Professor of Remote Sensing, Farouk Al Baz (centre) discusses areas of potential ground water resources with Jordanian geological engineers (from left) Mohammad Al Momani, Ismail Hashim and Jamal Alali.

Jordanian engineers train in space photography technology

BOSTON (Agencies) — Three Jordanian engineers are undergoing training in space photography technology at Boston University, under the supervision of Egyptian space scientist Farouk Al Baz.

Two of the group, Ismail Mohammad Hashem and Mohammad Radwan Al Momani are engineers employed by the Water Authority of Jordan (WAJ), and the third is Jamal Alali an engineer working for the

Natural Resources Authority (NRA).

Their training, which started earlier this month, covers remote sensing, employment of computers in improving pictures, reading space photos to identify underground water resources in Jordan and the general technique of space photography.

The month long training also includes lectures by Dr. Baz, selected group of American professors at Boston University and

scientists from the American state of Maine.

In the course of the training, the three Jordanians will do practical work on employing computers to identify geological structures in the Kingdom and will make field trips to space research centres in Maryland and Washington D.C. which conduct research work on underground water exploration, especially in deserts and arid lands.

Antiquities Department gets \$50,000 grant from UNESCO

AMMAN (Petra) — The Department of Antiquities has received a \$50,000 grant from UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation) to help it carry out restoration work at the Palace Tomb in the ancient Nabatean city of Petra.

A department spokesman said that the monument was partially damaged by heavy rains last winter, and the department has already set up scaffolding to reach the upper parts of the monument, which rises some 80 metres from the ground.

The department is now involved in reconstructing the monument and replacing the fallen masonry.

UNESCO added Petra to World Cultural Heritage list in 1986, entitling it to financial assistance required for its preservation.

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE AND CALENDAR

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PROGRAMME ONE

14:30 Koran
14:50 Programme review
14:55 Olympic Games summary
15:00 News summary in Arabic
15:05 Message from Cairo
15:10 Local series
15:15 Local programme
15:20 News in Hebrew
15:25 Olympic Sports
15:30 News in Arabic
15:35 Arabic series
15:40 Programme review
15:45 Newsfile
15:50 News summary in Arabic
15:55 Cultural programme

PROGRAMME TWO

15:50 Fontaine Bleue
15:55 Ruc Carnot
16:00 News in French
16:05 UN DB de plus
16:10 News in Hebrew
16:15 Olympic Sports
16:20 News in Arabic
16:25 Allo... Allo...
16:30 Hot House People
16:35 Twilight Zone
16:40 News in English
16:45 Troobles

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM & partly on 850 KHz, SW
Tel: 77111-19

07:00 Light Music
07:30 Newsdesk
08:00 Morning Show
08:05 News Summary
08:10 Morning Show Cont.
11:00 30 Minute Theatre
11:30 Songs from Movies
12:00 News Summary
12:05 Readings
12:30 Pop Session
13:00 News Summary
13:05 Pop Session
14:00 News Bulletin
14:10 Instruments
14:30 The Young Sound
15:00 Concert Hour
16:00 News in Summary
16:05 Instruments
16:30 Old Favourites
17:00 Jordan Weekly
17:30 Pop Session
18:00 News Summary
18:05 Science Report

WORLDNET

(At the American Cultural Centre)

08:00 America Today
11:00 Newsfile
12:00 Hour USA
13:00 America Today
14:00 From Jumborel
14:30 American Business English
14:45 Science World
15:00 Worldnet Dialogue: Discovery Space Shuttle pre-launch programme
16:00 Worldnet Dialogue: Discovery Space Shuttle pre-launch programme
17:00 America's Black Forum
17:30 When the Harvest Comes

BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1323 KHz

07:00 Newsdesk 07:30 Sportsworld
07:45 Reflections 07:50 Financial News
08:00 World News 08:05 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary 08:30 Report on Religion 08:45 The World Today
09:00 World News 10:00 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary 10:30 Report on Religion 10:45 The World Today
11:00 World News 11:05 Reflections 11:15 Classical Record Review
12:00 World News 12:15 The World Today 12:30 Financial News
12:45 World News 12:55 The World Today
13:00 World News 13:05 World News followed by Omnibus 13:30 Prompt! 14:00 World News 14:05 News about Britain
14:15 Country Stories 14:30 Meridian
14:35 The Young Sound
15:00 Verse 15:25 The Farming World 15:45 Sports Roundup 16:00 World News
16:05 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary 16:30 Sportsround 16:45 Development 16:50 World Outlook, opening with 5-Minute News 17:45 Report on Religion 18:00 Radio Newsworld 18:15 Mastering Photography 18:30

VOICE OF AMERICA

MW 1240 & SW 7200, 9565, 11740, 11925 and 15210 Hz

07:00 News 07:10 Newsline 07:30 VOA Morning 08:00 News 08:10 Newsline 08:30 VOA Morning 09:00 News 09:10 Newsline 09:30 VOA Morning 10:00 News 10:10 Newsline 10:30 VOA Morning 10:40 News 10:50 Newsline 11:00 News 11:10 Newsline 11:30 VOA Morning 11:40 News 11:50 Newsline 12:00 News 12:10 Newsline 12:30 VOA Morning 12:40 News 12:50 Newsline 13:00 News 13:10 Newsline 13:30 VOA Morning 13:40 News 13:50 Newsline 14:00 News 14:10 Newsline 14:30 VOA Morning 14:40 News 14:50 Newsline 15:00 News 15:10 Newsline 15:30 VOA Morning 15:40 News 15:50 Newsline 16:00 News 16:10 Newsline 16:30 VOA Morning 16:40 News 16:50 Newsline 17:00 News 17:10 Newsline 17:30 VOA Morning 17:40 News 17:50 Newsline 18:00 News 18:10 Newsline 18:30 VOA Morning 18:40 News 18:50 Newsline 19:00 News 19:10 Newsline 19:30 VOA Morning 19:40 News 19:50 Newsline 20:00 News 20:10 Newsline 20:30 VOA Morning 20:40 News 20:50 Newsline 21:00 News 21:10 Newsline 21:30 VOA Morning 21:40 News 21:50 Newsline 22:00 News 22:10 Newsline 22:30 VOA Morning 22:40 News 22:50 Newsline 23:00 News 23:10 Newsline 23:30 VOA Morning 23:40 News 23:50 Newsline 24:00 News 24:10 Newsline

CULTURAL CENTRES & LIBRARIES

Royal Cultural Centre Tel. 6610247
American Centre 664371
American Cultural Library 641520
British Council 6361478
French Cultural Centre 637009
Goethe Institute 641093
Soviet Cultural Centre 64203
Spanish Cultural Centre 624049
Turkish Cultural Centre 639777
Haya Arts Centre 665195
Hustan Youth City 6671816
Y.W.C.A. 641793
Y.W.M.A. 664251
Amman Municipal Library 637111
Univ. of Jordan Library 843555
Abdul Hamid Shoman Foundation 672541
Amman Municipal Library 637111

MUSEUMS

"Children's Heritage and Science Museum." Fun and knowledge for all ages, plus a small planetarium at the Haya Arts Centre. Open all week 9:00 a.m. - 1:00 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed on Friday.
Folklore Museum: Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash 14th to 18th centuries. The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 651700.
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has

an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays). 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays.

Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculptures by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Mount-Rah, Jabal Luweibdeh. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:00 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 630128.

Martyrs' Memorial (Military Museum): Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 664281.

SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.
Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Amman Hotel, 7:30 p.m.
Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.
Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2:00 p.m.
Royal Automobile Club. Jabal Amman, Eighth Circle. Tel. 815231.

FOR THE TRAVELLER

QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Royal Jordanian (RJ) information department at the Queen Alia International Airport Tel. (08) 53206-5, where it should always be verified.

PRAYER TIMES

05:42 Fajr
06:19 Sunrise
06:29 Dhuhr
12:29 Asr
15:57 Maghreb
18:38 Isha

CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman. Tel. 624590.
Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabal Luweibdeh. Tel. 637440.
De la Saile Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Hussein. Tel. 661757. Sunday English mass (summer time 6 p.m., winter time 5 p.m.).

Terrassante Church (Roman Catholic), Jabal Luweibdeh, mass in Italian language, most every Saturday at 5:30 p.m. Tel. 622366.
Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abadi. Tel. 623541.
Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabal Amman. Tel. 678906, chaplain's residence tel. 601359.
Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh. Tel. 771751.
Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh. Tel. 775261.
St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh. Tel. 771751.
Amman International Church (Interdenominational) meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmarnat. Tel. 67534.
Evangelical Lutheran Church (Church of the Good Shepherd) Amman. Arabic Service: Sunday 7 p.m., Rev. N. Smir, tel. 811295.
Rainbow Congregation (meets at the Good Shepherd's Church) Interdenominational-ecumenical English Service: Saturday at 6:30 p.m. tel. 822605, Rev. Veli.
The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints (Mormon) Tel. 815817, 821264.

OTHER FLIGHTS (Terminal 2)

08:10 Karachi (PK)
11:25 Kuwait (KU)
11:40 Damascus (AZ)
13:15 Samara, Jeddah (YV)
13:20 Cairo (MS)
13:20 Abu Dhabi, Bahrain (GF)
13:45 Kuwait (KU)
14:00 Jeddah, Medina (SV)
15:10 Tunis (TU)
21:15 Frankfurt, Damascus (LH)
22:35 Paris, Damascus (AF)
22:55 Tripoli, Damascus (PK)

DEPARTURES ROYAL JORDANIAN FLIGHTS (Terminal 1)

07:45 Aqaba (RJ)
11:45 Belgrade (RJ)
12:00 Vienna, New York (RJ)
12:10 Athens (RJ)
12:20 Tunis, Casablanca (RJ)
12:40 Istanbul (RJ)
13:00 London (RJ)
18:15 Calcutta (RJ)
18:20 Riyadh (RJ)
20:40 Kuwait, Dhahran (RJ)
20:45 Bahrain, Doha (RJ)
21:10 Cairo (RJ)
21:15 Jeddah (RJ)
21:30 Abu Dhabi, Doha (RJ)
21:50 Baghdad (RJ)
22:10 Damascus (RJ)
22:15 Bangkok (RJ)

OTHER FLIGHTS (Terminal 2)

06:30 Cairo, London (BA)
08:30 Larnaca, Zurich (SR)
09:10 Damascus, Tripoli (PK)
09:15 Beirut (ME)
12:25 Kuwait (KU)
12:50 Rome (AZ)
14:05 Cairo (MS)
14:15 Jeddah, Samara (YV)
14:30 Doha, Muscat (GF)
15:00 Tripoli (LH)
17:40 Medina, Jeddah (SV)
20:00 Kuwait (TU)
23:55 Karachi (PK)

WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

It will be hot and dry with north-easterly moderate to light winds. In Aqaba, it will be hot with northerly moderate wind and sea calm.

Min./max temp.
Amman 21/35
Aqaba 25/41
Deserts 18/30
Jordan Valley 24/41

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 37, Aqaba 41. Humidity readings: Amman 18 per cent, Aqaba 25 per cent.

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

NIGHT DUTY

HOSPITALS

AMMAN:

Dr. Munther Al Ocreini 776258
Dr. Issa Abu Hajar 637123
Dr. Sulaiman Al Khayyat 791881
Dr. Basim Al Qadumi 646024
Firas pharmacy 661912
Ferdows pharmacy 776336
Al Asema pharmacy 637055
Naimukh pharmacy 623672
Al Salm pharmacy 636730
Yasir pharmacy 664945
Shmarnat pharmacy 637660

TAXIS:

Al Jofeh taxi 776061
Al Qas (Abu Jiradeh) taxi 743046
Wiam taxi 776273
Raid taxi 808633
Rawda taxi 775780
Umayya taxi 775780
Mush taxi 803092

IRBID:

Dr. Ahmad Al Hayek 275925
Al Shura pharmacy 985238

ZARQA:

Dr. Salah Al Salami 987565
Khalifah pharmacy 985417

Highway Police

843402

Traffic Police 63041

Public Security Directorate 630321

Hotel Complaints 605803

Press Complaints 661176

Water and Sewerage 897467

Complaints 787111

Complaints (directory assistance) 12

Overseas Calls 17

Central Amman Telephone 623101

Repairs 601101

Abdali Telephone Repairs 601101

Jordan Television 773111

Radio Jordan 774111

Water Authority 680101

Jordan Electricity Authority 815615

Electric Power 644111, 636301

RJ Flight Information 06-53200

Queen Alia Intl. Airport 06-53200

AMMAN:

Al-Husseini Medical Centre 813813/32

Khalidi Maternity, J. Am. 644216/6

Hindawi stresses need for educational supervision

AMMAN (Petra) — A meeting was held at the Ministry of Education Tuesday to discuss a general plan for educational supervisors' work and training courses for teachers employed by the Ministry of Education.

Addressing the meeting Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Education Thagwan Hindawi said that educational supervision is a field work, "involving direct guidance and help from supervisors to teachers."

Last year's first national educational conference recommended that attention be given to educational supervision and the work of supervisors who can contribute to the development of the educational process, Hindawi noted.

"Despite past achievements in this regard, educational supervision is still a long way away from achieving the aspired goals," the minister added.

Hindawi urged the supervisors to make field trips to schools where they can be of help to teachers and where, he said, they can serve the educational process in a more constructive way.

The Ministry Secretary General Munther Al Masri said the Ministry of Education is committed to carrying out the conference's resolutions which entail modernising school textbooks and enhancing the role of supervisors.

Supervisory directors employed by the Ministry of Education attended the meeting.

Minister seeks to solve water crisis in Mafraq

MAFRAQ (Petra) — Minister of Water and Irrigation Ahmad Dahqan announced Tuesday that measures will be taken to overcome the water crisis in the Mafraq Governorate.

These measures, which will be introduced to the coming winter season, include a comprehensive programme for maintaining water wells and increasing their potentials, the minister said at a meeting with local officials.



Ahmad Dahqan

The programme also includes maintenance of pumping stations, replacing the old network and pumping water from a new well at the Sabha district, the minister added.

Dahqan earlier inspected a number of water pumping stations and artesian wells in the north eastern badia areas and reviewed with the officials the general water situation.



MASRI RECEIVES NEW ENVOY: Egypt's Ambassador Designate to Jordan Mubab Masri Tuesday presents a copy of his credentials

to Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri. Mubab succeeds Ihab Wahbeh who served as ambassador of Egypt here since 1984 (Petra photo)

Khayyat to attend Cairo talks on new world Islamic council

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Abdul Aziz Al Khayyat Tuesday left for Cairo to take part in a two-day meeting to pave the way for the establishment of a "World Council of Relief and the Propagation of Islam."

Khayyat, who has been formally invited to participate in the

discussions by Al Azhar Rector Sheikh Jad Al Haq, said he will submit a working paper explaining the links between the two most holy mosques in Mecca and Medina on the one hand and the Al Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem on the other.

The constituent meeting will discuss statutes for the projected

council, its objectives, financial resources, administration and the selection of its members, Khayyat said in a pre-departure statement.

He said that Islamic scholars will discuss issues related to Al Aqsa Mosque and other holy places in Islam at another meeting by Islamic scholars to be opened in Tunis Friday.



UNIFYING SIGN LANGUAGE: Health Minister Zaid Hamzeh Tuesday discussed with a senior official from UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation) the prospect of unifying the deaf sign language in

the Arab World. The official, Lina Saleh, reviewed with Hamzeh plans for a UNESCO-sponsored awareness campaign to orient the public in Jordan on this language with the help of the information media, especially television.

NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

PRINCES VISIT ARMY UNIT: Their Royal Highnesses Princes Abdullah and Faisal Tuesday visited the 5th Royal Mechanised Division, where they were briefed on the division's duties and training programmes by the division's commander.

HAMMOURI LEAVES FOR IRAQ: Minister of Culture and National Heritage Mohammad Hammouri Tuesday left for Baghdad on a several day official visit to Iraq for talks with his Iraqi counterpart on means of developing cultural relations between both countries. Hammouri will also attend Babylon Art Festival.

KHASAWNEH MEETS DELEGATION: Information Minister Hani Khasawneh Tuesday discussed with a three-man delegation from Salt possibilities of extending information support for Salt Cultural Centre, during local and national events held at the centre.

RJ CARRIES GROUP TO LATAKIA: The Royal Jordanian Sunday carried the first tourist group from Scandinavian countries to the Syrian airport of Latakia, as part of a tourist cooperation plan between Syria and Jordan.

SUWEIMEH VILLAGE: Princess Rahmeh Social Development Centre and Noor Al Hussein Foundation have completed a comprehensive study for Suweimeh Village in the central Jordan Valley, aimed to identify the needs of the village and the development programmes that best fits it. Suweimeh has earlier been selected by the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organisation to serve as its regional centre for rural development and agrarian reform.

18 HEALTH CENTRES IN IRBID: Health Department in Irbid plans to establish 18 health centres, 6 first aid posts and 8 mother and child care centres throughout the governorate next year, Health Department Director Mu'in Al Ghoul said Tuesday.

MAN JAILED FOR 1 YEAR: The military governor has endorsed the military court's verdict sentencing Rashad Abdullah Hassan Al Touri to one year in prison and a fine of JD 500 for the acquisition of a bashish.

JD 540,000 CONTRACT: Ministry of Public Works and Housing Tuesday offered a JD 540,000 contract for the reconstruction of the Army Road in Zarqa and the construction of embankments on the same road.

SYRIAN TEAM BRIEFED: The Cooperative Bank Director Ghalib Al Qalquli Tuesday briefed a visiting farmer delegation from Syria on the bank's services, sources of funding and the volume and kinds of loans granted by the bank to cooperative societies throughout the Kingdom.

PLASTIC ART EXHIBITION: The Armed Forces Moral Guidance Department is currently preparing for holding a plastic art exhibition for Jordanian Plastic Artists, to mark King Hussein's birthday which falls on Nov. 14.

ISLAMIC SCIENCES ACADEMY: Director of the Amman-based Islamic Sciences Academy Hani Al Mulqi and the academy's technical relations director Tuesday left for Kuwait to take part in the academy's third conference's preparatory committee meeting. Taking part in the conference, which will be held under the theme of "advanced technologies' role in Islamic World development," will be 75 Muslim researchers and scholars.

HEALTH SYMPOSIUM ENDS: A three-day health symposium on immunisation and communicable diseases, organised by the Amman Health Department, concluded in Amman Tuesday after discussing a wide range of subjects on immunity, immunisation rates according to age groups, and ways of raising the coverage levels to achieve the universal target of health for all by the year 2000.

JORDANIAN-CHINESE SOCIETY: Marking the establishment of the Jordanian-Chinese Friendship Society, the society's chairman Mohammad Nazzal Armouti Wednesday hosts a reception, which will be attended by Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, high ranking Jordanian officials, cabinet members, members of the diplomatic corp, and the media.

Jordan, World Bank discuss TCC projects financed by loan

AMMAN (Petra, J.T.) — A World Bank team Tuesday discussed with Jordanian officials the financing of Jordan's telecommunications projects from a World Bank loan of \$36 million approved by the bank's executive director last June.

The team met with Minister of Transport and Telecommunications Khaled Al Haj Hassan, Telecommunications Corporation (TCC) Director Mohammad Shahed Ismail and other officials to review projects that are to be carried out by the TCC in the course of its five-year plan which is partially financed through the World Bank loan.

The team which had conducted a feasibility study on the projects, submitted a general assessment at the meeting and discussed means of speeding up arrangements leading to the official signing of the loan agreement, according to the Jordan News Agency, Petra.

The agency said that part of the loan will be used to cover the cost of consultancy services needed to help the TCC to be transformed into a public shareholding company, with the government owning its shares as a first stage and gradually turned over to the public.

The main objective of the loan, according to TCC officials, is to assist in financing the corporation's five-year development which includes expanding network capacity, improving the quality of the services and increasing the TCC's geographical coverage in the Kingdom.

The plan also includes the formation and implementation of

an action plan for sector restructuring and institutional development.



Minister of Transport and Telecommunications Khaled Al Haj Hassan Tuesday receives a World Bank team to review TCC projects partially financed by a World Bank loan (Petra photo)

The terms of the loan include a seven-year repayment schedule with a four-year grace period at standard variable interest rates.

According to the officials, the Ministry of Planning will represent the Kingdom as guarantor

SYMPOSIUM ON OIL-WELL DRILLING: The Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources' Petrol Department is currently organising a symposium on oil-well drilling, in cooperation with the Canadian Petro-Canada Corporation for International Cooperation. Taking part in the symposium are 25 engineers from both the Natural Resources Authority and the Water Authority of Jordan.

Jordan's envoy presents credentials to Reagan

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — Jordan's ambassador to the United States Hussein Hammami Monday presented his credentials to President Ronald Reagan.

In remarks at the presentation ceremony, Hammami pledged to continue to promote U.S.-Jordanian relations for the benefit of the peoples of the two countries, and in the interest of peace and stability in the Middle East.

Following are the ambassador's and President Reagan's remarks at the ceremony:

"I am pleased and deeply honoured to present to you, Mr. President, the letters accrediting me as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan to the United States of America."

"Jordan and the United States share a long history of close relations based on mutual respect and a common adherence to the principles of liberty and human dignity. It will be my constant endeavour to further promote those relations for the benefit of our two peoples, as well as in the interest of peace and stability in the Middle East."

"We in Jordan are fortunate to have His Majesty King Hussein at the helm. His wisdom and sense of vision have transformed a small country with minimal resources into an oasis of stability in a highly volatile region. We value the generous support given by the United States for this national effort and look forward to its continued and even stronger contribution in the future."

"We are also proud that Jordan, under His Majesty's leadership, has made major contributions to the cause of moderation in the Middle East. Jordan is determined never to shirk that responsibility, and strongly believes it deserves the understanding and firm support of all like-minded nations."

"The root cause of the conflict in the Middle East lies in the Palestinian problem. Jordan has constantly been of the view that peace will be attained if among other things, that root cause is tackled squarely and the legitimate national aspirations of the Palestinians are addressed. The legal and administrative measures taken by my government lately are intended to advance that aim."

"The uprising in the occupied Palestinian territories brings home once again the urgent need for a fresh look at the problem. The uprising will neither go away, nor will it be made to go away by repression regardless of how ingenious it can be. Human inequality should rather be directed towards the search for ways to fulfill the national aspirations and the preservation of the human rights of all peoples in the region, none at the expense of any other, so that they all may share in the benefits of peace."

"I look forward, Mr. President, to a challenging and hopefully fruitful tour of duty in Washington. I am certain I will receive the assistance of the United States government, particularly as I shall strive to promote the bonds of our friendship and the position of our common interest."

Following is Reagan's remarks upon the occasion of the presentation of Letter of Credence by Hammami:

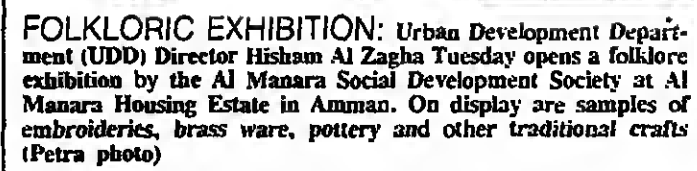
"I am pleased to accept the letter accrediting you as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan to the United States of America and the letter of recall of your predecessor."

"The United States has valued its relations with Jordan for many years. We share strategic interests in a region of great importance, as well as common ideals which have served to further strengthen the bonds of friendship. We have sought King Hussein's counsel on many of the important issues confronting us in the Middle East, and I have come to respect and value Jordan's role in the maintenance of peace and stability in the region."

"Jordan's central and indispensable role in the peace process will continue into the next administration. The effort which we began a few months ago, in the face of rising violence and confrontation on the West Bank and Gaza, cannot end with my term in office. I know that my successor will look to Jordan for help in moving the process forward, trusting in King Hussein's unwavering commitment to the peaceful resolution of this problem, and the establishment of a just and lasting solution to the plight of the Palestinian people. The United States will continue to seek ways in which we can bring the parties to this dispute together in negotiations."

"Beyond the peace process, the United States and Jordan share other strategic interests which we seek to further. Regional stability is firmly tied to the final conclusion of the Iran-Iraq war. I know that Jordan shares our hope that the United Nations effort to bring peace to the Gulf will see success in the days ahead. We also share with Jordan the desire to promote regional prosperity and enhance development."

"Mr. Ambassador, I wish you well in the important work that lies ahead. You may be certain that the United States government will persevere in its efforts to strengthen the ties between our two countries in the days to come."



FOLKLORIC EXHIBITION: Urban Development Department (UDD) Director Hisham Al Zaghra Tuesday opens a folklore exhibition by the Al Manara Social Development Society at Al Manara Housing Estate in Amman. On display are samples of embroideries, brass ware, pottery and other traditional crafts (Petra photo)

JORDAN'S PRIVATE SECTOR COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAMME (CIP) STATUS REPORT/NOTICE

\$4,500,000 remains available on a first-come, first-served basis.

ATTENTION: Private Sector Importers and Banking Institutions.

Only \$4.5 million remains available on a first-come, first-served basis for financing private sector imports under Jordan's Commodity Import Programme (CIP). Of the \$79 million set aside for Jordan's Private Sector CIP, over \$74.5 million in CIP applications have been approved for Jordanian banks acting on behalf of clients importing U.S. equipment from the U.S. Given the recent rate of applications, the \$4.5 million currently available may be exhausted by November 1988 or sooner; therefore, businesses with U.S. import needs and their bankers may wish to plan ahead and make CIP applications early to ensure access to the fast of Jordan's Private Sector CIP financing. Listed below are the basic terms which continue to be available to Jordan's Private Sector:

- Downpayment of 10% in local currency on establishing the Letter of Credit.
- Balance to be paid from Bill of Lading date within 3 years for raw materials or intermediate goods, and up to 5 years for capital goods.
- The local currency amount of all payments shall be fixed at lowest exchange rate occurring between the day the Letter of Credit is opened and the date of the Bill of Lading.
- Interest rates as low as 6.25%.

For more information and details, contact your local bank or USAID's Commodity Import Programme Office.

Telephone: 604171, Ext. 421

WHAT'S GOING ON EXHIBITIONS

- Art exhibition: "Contemporary Arab Artists" at Al Wasiti Gallery, Plaza Hotel.
- Art exhibition by Omar Shaban, at the Royal Cultural Centre.
- Iraqi Book Exhibition, at the University of Jordan.
- "The Individual, Sport and Olympic Games" Book Exhibit, at the American Centre.
- Folkloric Exhibition, at the Al Manara Social Development Society, Al Manara.
- Photo Exhibition entitled "Tourist Tours" to mark the World Tourism Day, at the Soviet Cultural Centre.

MUSIC

- Contemporary British Rock Music by Hurrab, at the Palace of Culture — 7.00 p.m.

PLAYS

- Children's play entitled "Al Kinz" (treasure) at the Studio Theatre, Royal Cultural Centre — 4:30 - 5:30 p.m.

FILMS

- A film entitled "Traffic" at the French Cultural Centre — 8:00 p.m.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published in English by the Jordan Press Foundation.
Established 1973

جوردين تيمز: يومية عربية سياسية مستقلة تصدر بالانجليزية في الاردن المؤسسة الصحفية الاردنية

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Director General:
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Facsimile: 661242

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Jordan Times Advertising Department.

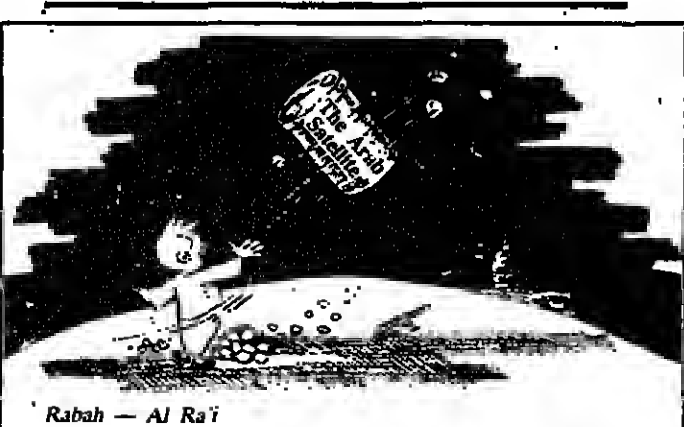
The full challenge

ISRAEL'S launch this week of an indigenous satellite on its own home-made rocket is symptomatic of the large gap in technology which exists between Israel and the Arab World. Whether this satellite will have military applications during its brief lifespan, or future satellites would be used for intelligence gathering, makes little practical difference in the long run. The fact is that the gap between us and them is very large, in both technological and other terms, and it will not be narrowed by simple slogans calling for the Arabs to match Israel's capabilities. As in nuclear technology, in space technology Israel is totally oblivious to international norms and standards when it comes to what it sees as safeguarding its own security. It will disregard any calls for it to abide by international conventions, and it will develop its satellite and rocket technology to serve whatever ends it wishes.

We would do well, therefore, to spend less time passively moaning about Israel's intentions, and more time working hard to transform our societies into ones which can reclaim their ancient role as leaders in science and technology, as well as in culture, the arts, philosophy and ethics. The reality is that our attempt to purchase off-the-shelf high technology will always keep us several steps behind Israel, and we will always have to submit to the political humiliation of being denied products that may be seen as threatening to Israeli security.

The solution — like the problem — is not one of satellites or space stations or money. It is, rather, the promotion of productive, creative and self-confident societies that can tap the human potential of their citizenry. Whether the result is satellites or tomatoes makes little difference. Let us in the Arab World, therefore, respond to the true meaning of the Israeli satellite, and appreciate the full implications of the Israeli challenge in its broadest sense.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS



Al Ra'i: Failure and success

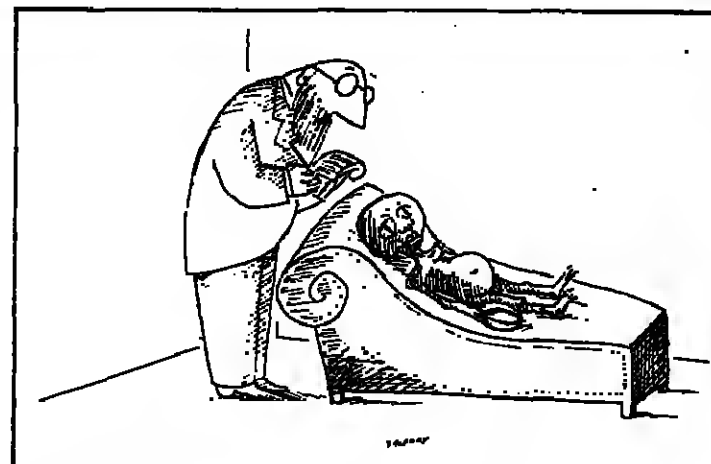
ISRAEL'S announcement of its space programme and its declared intention to launch a spy satellite was clearly designed to cover up for its failure over the past nine months to put down the Palestinian uprising. It is also seen by observers as a show of force before the Arabs who, through Iraq, had been able to achieve successes in the battlefield against the Iranian aggressors. There is no doubt that Iraq's involvement in battles for eight years gained that country considerable military experience which could be put to good use in the face of an Israeli aggression on the Arab World; and this is clearly irking the Israeli leaders and prompting them to put up a show of military muscles to intimidate their Arab foes. Moreover, the launching of satellites coincided with the current Israeli parliamentary campaign, with one party trying to outbid the other to gain more votes in the coming elections. Credit for success in the space programme could be exploited by any of the two major parties to achieve its own self interests. But it must be said that without U.S. help and without American military secrets — obtained legally or illegally — the Jewish state remains incapable of carrying out such a sophisticated and costly programme. The U.S.-Israeli alliance allows for an exchange of secrets and collusion to achieve common goals.

Al Dustour: Problems on the ground

BY launching its satellites in space, Israel can by no means escape from the numerous problems it is confronting on the ground. Neither can the Israeli leaders and their armed forces muster sufficient power to confront the primitive war — that of the stone throwers and the freedom fighters inside the occupied Arab territories. Israeli satellites might improve the Jewish state's reconnaissance capabilities against the Arabs and might help it deter any attack, but it can by no means help Israel to achieve peace or impose its own terms and conditions of capitulation on the Arab Nation. Furthermore, the new development can only help open the Arab people's eyes to a new danger and urge them to mobilise their resources and their skills to deny Israel the right to be the sole player in the space arena of the Middle East.

Sawt Al Shaab: Rejoicing over Iraqi victories

IT is gratifying to see the Arab Nation rejoicing over Iraq's victories in its war against Iran and it is a real source of pride for Arabs to witness the Palestinian uprising which is designed to regain freedom for our Arab brothers. But it is indeed disappointing to see inter-Arab differences persisting, and to see a lack of true solidarity among Arab states at a time when the world is witnessing the emergence of regional blocs that can enhance their social, political and economic structures. The Arab Nation possesses vast human, and material resources enabling it to forge ahead with great strength and achieve successes in all fields. The present age does not tolerate further delays in bolstering our solidarity and taking serious action towards strengthening the Arab World's position. There can be no success for the Arabs in confronting Israel's arrogance and acts of terrorism in Palestine and there is no alternative to unified action to repel external aggression.



'Aid won't help without birth control'

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON — In a minor breakthrough for candor, a World Bank document this week admits what everybody knows but few have been willing to say publicly: The multibillion in loans and other aid to Third World countries will go down the sinkhole if those countries do not adopt tougher birth control programmes.

The reason for the absence of honesty on this issue is no secret: Most officials panic at the thought of the political backlash from the Catholic Church in poverty-stricken areas of the Third World. Even in the United States, the clout of the anti-birth-control crowd is painfully self-evident in the midst of a presidential campaign, as arrogant "right-to-life" advocates disrupt Michael Dukakis's speeches.

In Latin America, where the debt problem and the strength of the Catholic Church coincide, the situation is worse. A top official at the Inter-American Development Bank, when asked how debt countries like Mexico can ever stop the decline in living standards without a more vigorous population-control programme, responds: "I know, but don't give me a problem I can't handle."

The World Bank's allusion to the population problem is contained in a single paragraph in the annual report of the International Finance Corporation, its affiliate that deals with private investment in the Third World.

The message is simple: So long as population control is ineffective in poor countries, even a reasonably high economic growth rate will not lead out of poverty. More money simply must be spread to feed more mouths.

Although real GNP grew at about 45 per cent in 1987 in the Third World, the IFC report noted: "With population in these countries continuing to grow at 2 per cent a year, and with increasing needs in many countries for investments just to make up for years of low investment and maintenance, there was little room for raising standards of living."

But that does not mean that the IFC is prepared to do anything about it. Its executive vice president, Sir William Byrie, said it is "only part of the whole effort" in dealing with Third World problems, and has no responsibility for dealing with such issues.

If it is not the IFC's responsibility to deal with the population problem (and granted, the IFC is a relatively minor player at a bigger table), whose responsibility is it?

It has become increasingly in recent months that the Third World debt strategy evolved three years ago under then Treasury Secretary James Baker is not working. A blue-ribbon group of

experts assembled by Anthony Solomon, a former president of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, notes that six years after the debt crisis surfaced most of the debtors are even further behind. The Solomon group assailed governments, the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund for not coming up with more innovative solutions.

Many academic groups and private consultants have offered new "plans" for dealing with the debt. Indeed, devising debt strategy is a growing cottage industry. But I have yet to see a "solution" (including Mr. Solomon's) which gives adequate attention to the underlying critical problem: Population control. And yet the impact of exploding population has been well documented by Werner Fornas's Population Institute and by Lester Brown's Worldwatch Institute.

In Europe and the United States, politicians express wonderment (and some concern on competitive grounds) over the astonishing economic growth in the Asian countries. But they rarely remark that the progress there, as compared with the Latin countries, is due not only to a stronger work ethic but also to a willingness to work out sensible birth control programmes during the last 30 years.

In 1984 the World Bank's annual "Development Report" incorporated a brilliant study of the global population problem, showing, for example that at then current birthrates a small country like Kenya (18 million) would swell into one of the big ones, with a population of 150 million by the year 2050. Of the 25 largest cities in the world with more than 10 million in population each by the year 2000, 20 would be in the poor countries, with all of the attendant problems of poverty, disease, crime and drugs.

Although the Bank spends a limited amount of money on population control projects in Africa, it has not again publicised material such as the excellent data in the 1984 report. Presumably, it heard from the same politicians who enforce silence at the Inter-American Development Bank.

It is time to face facts: "Third World aid without birth control is like trying to pour water uphill. Lester Brown warns that food shortages, given present birthrates, are inevitable.

Supporters of the Baker plan plausibly argue that there can be a little progress among Third World countries unless they pursue "market-oriented" reforms. But the Third World cannot start competing with capitalist economies until its birthrates more closely match the lower rates in the richer West and in Asia — The Washington Post.

ARABIC PRESS COMMENTARIES

What legitimacy?

WRITING in the opinion page of the Arabic daily Al Ra'i, Ibrahim Abu Nah criticises PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat's remarks during his visit to the European parliament in which he asked Abe Nathan, the Israeli peace activist, to convey his goodwishes to the Israeli people on the occasion of the Jewish New Year.

In his article Abu Nah says that this position could be regarded as an endeavour to improve a leader's image in the eyes of the world public opinion. But the leader who improves his image in the eyes of the Jews cannot but distort his image in the eyes of the Palestinians, the Arabs, and the Muslims, the writer contends. On the other hand, out of compliment or as a slip of the tongue any person living amongst the Jews can wish them a happy new year merely to avoid their evils. But when the leader of the PLO — the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people — does so at a time when the Palestinians are suffering at the hands of the Jews then he is causing harm and fomenting disputes.

"The Israeli Jews undoubtedly know that they do not deserve any Palestinian to wish them a happy new year under the current circumstances because had they deserved such a wish, they would at least have been the first to initiate such an attitude or to answer the wish. Had the Israeli Jews deserved the good wish, they would have not told Arafat: We do not believe you because you have not openly recognised Israel or its right to exist."

The writer criticised Arafat for saying that he accepted international legitimacy. "Who told the PLO Chairman to say so? Has the PNC authorised him to accept the Balfour Declaration — knowing that all those who rejected it were martyred? Does international legitimacy mean anything other than recognition of the Balfour Declaration and its ramifications? The international legitimacy can only be accepted by a provisional Palestinian government proclaimed under occupation. This cannot be accepted by the PLO, the sole and the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, because it must remain faithful to the Palestine cause, and to Arab and Muslim right to all of Palestine," Abu Nah wrote.

Israel restricts media access to West Bank, Gaza

Covering the uprising

By Joel Greenberg

ON A CLOUDY day in mid-January a group of Israeli soldiers prepared to take on a crowd of Palestinian boys who were pelting them with stones at the Al Amari refugee camp in the West Bank. The soldiers stocked up on tear gas grenades and rubber bullets, and strapped on their helmets, in full view of a battery of television cameras lined up behind them.

Before charging the boys, a soldier turned to the camera crews and asked casually, "You guys have enough light? Can we get started?" The cameramen nodded, and the confrontation began.

It was a classic television chase scene. The troops burlled the tear gas grenades and ran toward the boys behind the billows of smoke, firing their rubber bullets as the stone-throwers disappeared into side alleys.

Four months later, one evening in mid-May, I filed a story on the latest leaflet published by the clandestine leadership of the Palestinian uprising in the occupied territories. A few minutes after the story reached the news desk, my editor told me it had been censored; not even the existence of the leaflet could be mentioned in the newspaper. It was the first time the military censor had banned publication in the Israeli press of such leaflets, containing instructions for protests and violent demonstrations. "We're doing everything we can to suppress these leaflets," the duty censor told me over the phone, "so we're supposed to allow them to be reproduced in the mass media?"

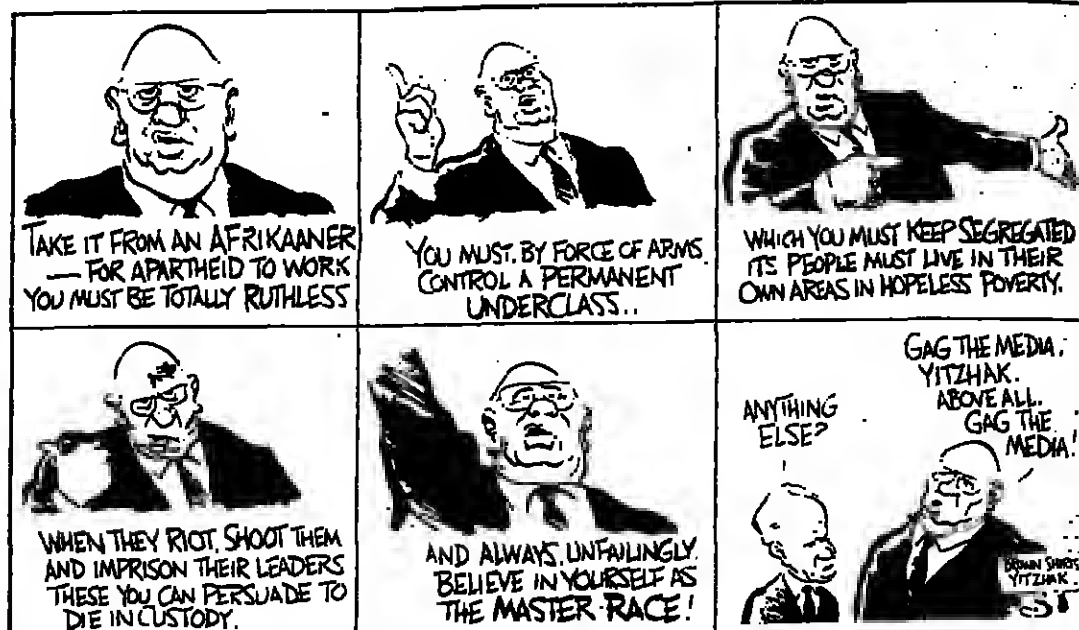
The two incidents illustrate the transformation that has taken place in the attitude of the Israeli government and public toward media coverage of the uprising in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Tolerance and openness have been replaced by hostility and increasing press restrictions, as local and foreign journalists have dug up unsavory details of the ugly war between Israeli troops and Palestinians. The Palestinian uprising is seen by the government as a serious threat to state security, and it has decided that tough measures are needed to combat it, including limits on press freedom.

For reporters who, like myself, cover the West Bank, the changes have been incremental, seeming small when they happen, but significant when viewed in retrospect. We received an early hint of what was to come in the first week of the uprising (the second week in December), when a colleague and I reported on the vandalising by border police of homes in the Balata refugee camp near the city of Nablus. In a subsequent briefing on the incident, a senior officer told us that the border police commander at the camp had been relieved of his duties. This piece of news was banned by the censor, apparently because it implied official admission of guilt. Similarly, the censor deleted from my copy a quote from the same senior officer, who had admitted that every killing of a Palestinian by the army "is a failure on our part." This censorship appeared to go well beyond strict security concerns.

On April 4, I filed a story about a Hebrew-language leaflet distributed by Arabs to Israeli soldiers in the West Bank, calling on them to desert. My paper ran the story without submitting it to the censor, but it was deleted by the censor from other papers, which had followed the rules, on the ground that publishing the contents of the leaflet could undermine the morale of the troops. The Jerusalem Post was reprimanded.

Later that month, a story reporting the de facto resignation of the Israeli appointed Arab mayor of Nablus was censored. The reason was a conviction on the part of the authorities that any news about the departure of Palestinian civil servants could encourage others to step down, threatening the rupture of an important link in the Israeli military government in the territories. The definition of "security reasons" — the only ones for which the military censor may delete news copy — seemed to be expanding as the uprising wore on.

Access to areas in the West Bank and Gaza Strip was also being restricted. Declaration of "closed military zones" — i.e., closed to journalists — began in the Gaza Strip in early January and peaked on March 30. "Land Day," when Arabs in Israel and the occupied territories observed a day of protest against government expropriation of Arab lands. The entire West Bank and Gaza Strip were closed to journalists for the last four days of March, on the ground that the presence of television cameras and reporters encouraged rioting. Despite the absence of the media, Land Day proved to be



the bloodiest day of the uprising: Fourteen Palestinians were killed and more than one hundred wounded.

The closing off of certain areas has been taken as a challenge by local and foreign reporters, who have made it their business to get into precisely the zones from which they have been barred by the army. A basic tactic is to remove the "press" signs that Israeli reporters have been displaying on their windshields to deter Palestinian youths prepared to hurl rocks at any car with Israeli licence plates. While removing the "press" sign makes you vulnerable to the rock-throwing, it gets you by the army checkpoints set up to keep reporters out.

A more difficult, but more interesting, task is to get into isolated villages that have been physically sealed off by the army as punishment for rioting. Those villages are surrounded by military roadblocks and rampsarts of earth have been beaped by army bulldozers on all access roads. No one may enter or leave.

In mid-March, a colleague from the daily Ha'aretz and I paid separate visits to the town of Kabatiya in the northern West Bank, which had been under such an army siege for over a month, after its residents had lynched a local man thought to be collaborating with the Israelis. My colleague got in by riding a tractor that was smuggling in food supplies from a neighbouring village. I entered by walking for half an hour along mountain paths leading from that same village.

Our stories ran on March 27 and 30. They showed that the people of Kabatiya were not only physically cut off from the outside world, the army had also cut off their electricity, water, and cooking-fuel supplies. The stories described a town that had gone back a century in time, its residents collecting wood for cooking fires, drawing water from wells, and hunting animals in neighbouring hills. The news brought a parliamentary question to defence minister in the Knesset and several days later the siege was lifted.

The need to get out into the field and see things for yourself has been made more urgent by the drying up of traditional sources of information for Israeli and foreign journalists. The official army spokesman, once a steady and largely reliable source of information on incidents in the occupied territories, has lost much of his credibility in the eyes of Israeli reporters. Since the start of the uprising, army reports have become increasingly incomplete and laconic; sometimes they are downright wrong. Often we have heard of incidents first from Palestinian sources, not from the army. This has happened even when Palestinians have been killed or wounded in clashes with troops. Many incidents reported by Palestinians or witnessed by reporters are simply not mentioned by the army spokesman.

A classic case of this was an incident on Feb. 5 in which Israeli soldiers using a bulldozer buried alive four Palestinian youths after a violent demonstration. The youths were rescued and they told their tale, which first appeared three days later in the daily Haddashot. At first the army discounted the report as untrue. Only after persistent questioning and publication of a follow-up investigation in the Jerusalem local weekly Kol Ha'ir was the incident officially confirmed: the soldiers were later court-martialled. Incidents such as this appear to be a result both of a deliberate attempt by the army to play down the extent of the unrest and of an inability of the army's information network to cope with the volume of reports streaming in from the field.

At the same time, Palestinian news sources are being restricted. Palestinians living at the scenes of major incidents are a vital source of information, whose reports can be compared with the army's. However, the barring of journalists from trouble spots has made it increasingly difficult to get

their version of events.

On occasions when reporters have managed to slip into such areas, important details have emerged. On Feb. 23 a Palestinian girl was shot and killed in the West Bank village of Baka Sbarakiya. The army reported the death but said its circumstances were being investigated. I managed to slip through a military cordon into the village and heard an eyewitness report that the girl was killed by a Jewish settler. Earlier that month, reporters evaded army roadblocks to get into the village of Kaddum, where they heard accounts of another settler shooting, whose details had not been revealed by the army.

There have also been attempts to block off secondary Palestinian news sources. On March 30 the Palestine Press Service in East Jerusalem, which furnished foreign and local reporters with news tips provided by its many stringers in the occupied territories, was ordered closed for six months. The Israeli government press office, where most reporters have mailboxes, has banned distribution in these boxes of material from Palestinian institutions and organisations, arguing that a government office need not serve as a conduit for hostile Palestinian propaganda.

What has emerged from all this is a plain reality, often hidden here under the guise of "liaison" and "cooperation" between military and government officials and the press: When the chips are down, the interests of the government and the media are in conflict. Faced with what they see as a state of emergency, the authorities will have few qualms about limiting freedom of the press, notwithstanding Israel's reputation as an open society.

The developing conflict between the authorities and the press has emerged on all levels, from the offices of the Defence Ministry and army spokesmen in Tel Aviv to the military roadblocks in the West Bank. In the political realm, it has emerged in calls by right-wing politicians for banning the media from the territories altogether. It has also been reflected in growing expressions of anti-press sentiment by broad sectors of the Israeli public. Several recent incidents illustrate this increasing estrangement between Israelis and their media, and the danger faced by journalists here of being sucked into a conflict they are trying to cover dispassionately.

On the official level, journalists were recently warned by unnamed "defence sources" quoted in the local press that "measures" would be taken against them if they were responsible for "false" reports of events in the territories. One foreign radio reporter was called in by the army spokesman and ordered to apologise and to retract a report the spokesman had publicly denied.

There were more sinister developments in the political sphere. On Sunday, March 20, an Israeli army reservist was gunned down while on duty in Bethlehem. As he lay bleeding, he was photographed by an ABC television crew and by news photographers who were present in force in expectation of protest marches following church services. The shooting, the first killing of an Israeli since the uprising began, caused widespread feeling of outrage, which a right-wing member of parliament, Geula Cohen of the Tehiya Party tried to turn against the media. She charged that the newsmen had had prior knowledge of the attack and had done nothing to prevent it, or even to provide assistance to the wounded soldier.

As it happened, the television crew had used a mobile phone in its car to call for help, but later publication of this fact did little to dispel the dark suspicions aroused by Cohen. She had, in effect, made the media accomplices in a killing.

The growing public animosity toward the media has been evident in the behaviour of soldiers

in the territories in their dealings with reporters. There have been numerous complaints by journalists of physical attacks on them by soldiers anxious to get them away from scenes of unrest. I was once roughly pushed back into my car when I got out to get a closer look at the hoodlums of a Palestinian youth who had been beaten. Verbal abuse from soldiers is also common. The reactions of the soldiers, who represent a cross section of Israeli society, seem to reflect a widespread belief that the press is concentrating on the negative, smearing the soldiers who are carrying out a tough job instead of giving them the backing they deserve. The media — particularly television — are, in addition, seen as provocateurs, troublemakers whose very presence can touch off a demonstration.

While Israeli journalists are increasingly perceived as enemies by other Israelis, they are often seen by Palestinians as being too closely identified with the Israeli authorities. After the lynching at Kabatiya, filmed by a Cable News Network crew, Israeli security authorities confiscated the film in order to use it to identify participants in the killing. CNN decided not to take legal action to recover the film after being told that, even if it were recovered, it could not be broadcast. Film taken from still photographers working for Reuters, Time, and Newsweek was also confiscated after the killing of the soldier in Bethlehem. These three news organisations regained their film after petitioning Israel's High Court of Justice. Concern was growing among journalists, who feared that use of their material for security purposes would endanger their lives, because they would be perceived by Palestinians as Israeli agents.

It is not uncommon for Palestinians to suspect that Israeli reporters asking them probing questions are in fact security agents. I have been asked several times by Palestinian youths to produce a press card. During a riot in Nablus, youths almost turned on a colleague of mine when they saw him taking notes in Hebrew.

A way out of this maze of partisanship has been to demonstrate publicly that one's journalistic work is not serving sinister aims, but can in fact be a constructive force. At least twice since the uprising began, it seems to me, this has been done successfully.

On April 6 a group of Israeli children from a West Bank settlement was attacked by a stone-throwing crowd in the Palestinian village of Beit. During the clash a Jewish girl was accidentally killed when the children's armed guard opened fire. Other children were hurt by stones and bullet fragments.

An NBC television crew, which arrived first on the scene, helped to rescue some of the children and called for help. But it did more than that. Its members appeared on Israel Television and told the Israeli public what they had done. This contributed significantly to improving the public's image of the media.

A second case occurred on Feb. 25, when Israel Television broadcast footage shot by a CBS television crew showing Israeli soldiers beating two Palestinian prisoners in Nablus. The broadcast caused a wave of shock in Israel, though some right-wing groups said it proved why the media should be kept out of the territories.

On these two occasions, journalists proved to Israelis that, beyond the daily public service of digging out the news, they were willing to become constructive actors in the scenes they were documenting. Such contributions, properly publicised, may help journalists avoid accusations of partisanship in the highly charged atmosphere of the Palestinian uprising.

The writer is the Jerusalem Post's West Bank correspondent. The article is reprinted from the July-August issue of the Columbia Journalism Review.

MIDDLE EAST NEWS IN BRIEF

Zaid blames journalists for world troubles

ABU DHABI (R) — The president of the United Arab Emirates (UAE) was quoted on Monday as saying that many of the troubles in the world were caused by immature journalists. "We have to be very careful of immature and immoderate journalists because they harm their own countries and sow evil among states and individuals," Sheikh Zaid Bin Sultan Al Nahyan told the Turkish newspaper Milliyet. "Most of the troubles among states are caused by those journalists," he added in the interview carried by the official Emirates news agency WAM.

Algeria to hold key party congress

ALGIERS (R) — Algeria is to hold a key congress of the ruling National Liberation Front (FLN) in early December. Algerian President Chadli Benjedid told a meeting of party bosses on Monday. The government will be seeking support from the leftist FLN for radical reforms aimed at invigorating a sluggish, state-dominated economy by giving industry more independence and increasing scope for the private sector. The Algerian APS news agency quoted Chadli as saying the congress — only the sixth since the FLN won independence from France in 1962 — would be marked by realism, work and commitment. Chadli must also receive a fresh mandate.

Peres: Czechoslovakia to renew ties

BAKA EL-GHARBIYEH (R) — Israeli Foreign Minister Shimon Peres said on Monday he believed Czechoslovakia would follow other East European states and renew limited diplomatic ties with Israel. "Just as Poland and Hungary have renewed ties with us, I believe Czechoslovakia too will renew relations but these will be on a low burner," Peres said during a visit to this Arab township. Czechoslovakia and all other East bloc states except Romania broke ties with Israel during the 1967 Arab-Israeli war.

Turkish worker action increases

ANKARA (R) — Nearly 130,000 Turkish workers on U.S. bases, in mines and local councils plan strikes to back demands for better pay, union officials said on Monday. Some 14,000 workers in the glass and paper industries are already on strike for wage rises of up to 260 per cent to help offset inflation running at an annual 78.4 per cent. The action follows mounting discontent with the government of conservative Prime Minister Turgut Ozal, which union leaders

say favours the rich and ignores the poor. A total of 4,500 workers engaged in low level jobs planned a strike at U.S. bases from Tuesday to back calls for 120 per cent pay increases, the main defence union Harb-Is said.

Mujahideen reject Iranian statement

NICOSIA (R) — Iranian Mujahideen rebels on Monday rejected as "a big lie" Tehran's statement that fewer than 135,000 Iranians died in the eight-year Iran-Iraq war. Alireza Jafarzadeh, a spokesman for the Mujahideen in Baghdad, said in a telephone statement conservative estimates from within the Tehran government were that nearly a million were killed. The Iranian News Agency IRNA on Sunday quoted Minister of Culture and Islamic Guidance Hojatolislam Mohammad Khatami as saying 123,220 Iranian fighters and 11,000 civilians died. A ceasefire took effect in August. Jafarzadeh accused the regime of religious leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini of covering up the real extent of casualties.

India supports Cypriot efforts for unity

NICOSIA (R) — Indian President Ramaswamy Venkataraman said on Monday his country supported Cypriot efforts to reunify their island. "We are gratified that the government of Cyprus and President (George) Vassiliou in particular have embarked on the path of reconciliation and dialogue aimed at restoring the unity of the country," he said in an address to parliament. Venkataraman, who is on a three-day state visit at the head of an 11-member delegation, has visited the Netherlands and Finland and scheduled to fly to Czechoslovakia on Tuesday at the end of a four-nation tour, the Indian high commission in Nicosia said.

Messages for British hostage published

BEIRUT (R) — Family and friends of British hostage John McCarthy seized in Lebanon 29 months ago directed messages of love and hope for him through a Lebanese newspaper on Tuesday. The half-page messages, with a photograph of McCarthy, appeared in an inside page of the leftist As-Safir daily. One, from McCarthy's parents, said: "Darling John, longing to have you home again. Thinking of you every second. Keep your spirits up. Love." "Stay cheerful, my friend. Just want you to know that I love and miss you," read one message. Another also recalled other victims of strife in Lebanon: "Hope it won't be long now, from friends of John McCarthy. With a thought, too, for all the Lebanese who have been kidnapped in these long years of war."

Sudan heads for political crisis over Sharia laws

By Hamza Hendawi
Reuters

KHARTOUM — Sudan's fragile leadership coalition, straining to cope with floods, civil war and famine, is now headed for political crisis over plans to revive Islamic laws.

Arab and Western diplomats forecast that opposition to the proposed Sharia code would mount over coming weeks. Among its prescribed punishments (haddud) are stoning for adulterers, cutting off of thieves' limbs and flogging for alcohol drinkers.

The 22 deputies of the Union of Sudan African Parties (USAP) main opposition stormed out of parliament on Monday when Prime Minister Sadeq Al Mahdi's

Algerians, Libyans debate unity

ALGIERS (R) — A Public debate began in Algeria and Libya Tuesday to discuss a projected union between the two countries, the official Algerian News Agency APS reported.

The debate is designed to produce a draft union document which will later be submitted for approval by the populations of the two countries in a referendum, the agency said.

Algerian President Chadli Benjedid told a meeting of local officials on Monday that political activists and the public at large would be called upon to contribute ideas and opinions on the proposal.

APS reported Chadli as saying the bilateral union project would complement plans to set up a Maghreb or North African union comprising Algeria, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco and Tunisia.

This month senior officials from the five states have been drafting proposals for a Maghreb union to be finalised by a conference in Morocco next month before being approved by a North African summit.

The Maghreb union project was launched when the five heads of state met for the first time in June at Zeralda in Algeria after attending an Arab summit in the Algerian capital.

four-month-old government tabled a draft penal code based on Sharia.

"Presenting the bill at this crucial stage means the government gives no priority to such matters as peace, easing economic crisis, and the need to make followers of different religions co-exist peacefully," said a USAP statement.

The new code is to replace one which former-president Jaafar Numeiri enacted five years ago, and whose provisions have been virtually ignored since he was overthrown in 1985.

The 301-seat house, where Mahdi has a comfortable majority, was to begin debate on the bill later on Tuesday. The USAP opposition has vowed to boycott this.

USAP says the law is unconstitutional and will drive rebels waging civil war in the mainly Christian and animist south to secede finally from the largely Arabised Muslim north.

Communists also joined smaller parties and union groups to issue a sharp statement blasting the proposed revival of the law. They said it hatched non-Muslim minority rights and they vowed to fight it to the end.

The statement said the penal code would block attempts to end the five-year-old southern war, between state forces and the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA).

The draft law exempts the south from the haddud. But an



estimated 2.5 million non-Muslims who have fled north from war and famine would not be exempt.

Sudan is Africa's biggest country and one of the world's poorest, hounded by a foreign debt it struggles to service.

Disastrous floods in August made two million people homeless, war and famine ravage the south. Flood damage in Khartoum and the northern region alone is estimated at \$2.9 billion. The southern civil war drains \$1

Starving to death

The war has brought acute food shortages by disrupting farming cycles and air, road and river links. Relief workers from the area say scores, and possibly hundreds, of people starve to death every day.

Diplomats said the row over Sharia could bring a return of the Alliance of National Salvation as a key political player.

Swedish firm discloses location of Saudi-Chinese missiles

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (AP) — Saudi Arabia is deploying Chinese-built CSS-2 missiles near the As Sulayyil oasis, about 475 kilometres south of Riyadh, a commercial satellite company said Monday.

Satellite photographs displayed by Space Media Network, a private Swedish firm, showed the Saudis were expanding an airstrip and a military complex to accommodate the new weapons.

The pictures were taken from the civilian French-Swedish satellite Spot-1 from 830 kilometres above the earth, said company director Chris Larsson.

The sale of intermediate-range ballistic missiles to Saudi Arabia, disclosed this summer, raised concern in the United States and Israel.

"They are not very modern, but they have an enormous explosive power and range," and could easily reach Israel or Iran, Larsson said.

The photographs indicated the Saudi base contained eight to 12 launchers with a probable capacity of 50-60 missiles. As many as three battalions were stationed there.

The CCS-2 missile, which can be armed with nuclear warheads, was designed in 1971 and is considered outdated by some Western experts.

Arab vote could swing Israeli polls

By Nicolas B. Tatro
The Associated Press

TEL AVIV — How Arabs vote in Israel's Nov. 1 elections may be crucial in deciding an expected cliffhanger between Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's Likud bloc and Foreign Minister Shimon Peres' Labour Party.

"The two major parties are running neck and neck. The Arabs might well decide the election, especially if they desert the Labour Party," said Elihu Katz, a pollster for the Israel Institute of Applied Social Research.

There are about 330,000 Arabs eligible to vote this year, and they could control 14 or 15 seats in the 120-member parliament if all cast ballots.

In the last elections in 1984, one out of four Arabs voted for Labour, giving Peres' party about three seats. That turned out to be the margin of advantage Labour had over Likud, 44 to 41 seats.

Most of the other Arab votes went to two Arab-dominated parties — the Communists and the Progressive List for Peace.

Israeli pundits and Arab politicians say Labour has lost ground with the 800,000 Arabs with Israeli citizenship in the country of 4.4 million.

This is largely the result of increased Israeli Arab identification with the Palestinians who live in the occupied territories and their uprising against 20 years of Israeli occupation.

"I believe that the Labour Party is going to lose 50 per cent of its traditional (Arab) voters this year because of the situation in

the West Bank and Gaza Strip," said Abdul Wahab Droushe. "Labour leaders speak about peace, and they do the opposite."

Droushe quit the Labour Party in April to form his own Democratic Arab Party. He said he was unable to serve in the same party with Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin, who ordered the army to use bullets, clubs and mass arrests to stop anti-Israel protests.

Labour was also embarrassed by the collapse of its peace strategy.

Emanuel Gutmann, a political science professor at Hebrew University, said losing Arab vote could be the difference in a tight race with Likud. Likud and Labour were forced to share power after each failed to form a ruling coalition on its own.

"The reason there was a government of national unity was because there was parity between the left and right. It is unlikely there will be a repeat of this parity if Labour loses two or three seats because of the Arabs," Gutmann told an election seminar.

The battle for the Arab vote is seen in ads carried by Arabic-language newspapers.

"This election is going to decide the future of all of us... either peace or war," states a Labour Party ad in the weekly Al Sinaar in Nazareth.

Despite its headline policies and opposition to yielding any occupied land, Likud advertised in the Nazareth weekly Kol Al Arab stressing its "honesty" and ability to lead.

Likud politicians argued that the conservatives made peace with Egypt and are the only bloc that can speak for all of Israel in peace talks.

In the last elections, about 70 per cent of the 260,000 eligible Arabs voted and about half of those casting ballots chose Israeli parties. Labour garnered 65,000 votes to 10,000 for Likud.

Getting a feel for how Arabs will vote is difficult because Israeli pollsters do not survey Palestinians, in part because Israeli opinion takers are viewed with suspicion in Arab areas.

The only organised opinion sampling is by the Bustani Advertising Co., and its findings supported those of Israeli analysts such as Gutmann and Katz who said the Arabs would shun Israeli parties for Arab ones.

The Arab-run firm published a survey in the weekly Kol Al Arab in mid-September. It surveyed 550 Arab Israelis from 35 villages and towns in Israel. About 23 per cent of those polled declined to cooperate.

Fifty-three per cent of those who did respond said they would vote for either the Communist Party or the Progressive List for Peace. Both have adopted platform forms based on peace for land and are therefore traditionally rejected as coalition partners by Labour. Some 18 per cent said they favoured Droushe's new party.

Labour was favoured by only 10 per cent of those surveyed compared to five per cent for Likud. The remaining 14 per cent

went to small leftist parties.

Awad Abu Sini, 52, who owns an appliance store in Nazareth, said he told Peres during a visit last month that the Labour Party was in trouble and "we hope to hear something new."

Abu Sini said he would like to see a pledge from Labour leaders to ease harsh army measures in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

"The West Bank is only a half-hour away. We have ties of religion, language and family. We are the same people with the same feelings and future. If they use such force there, maybe they will use it here," he said.

But Abu Sini said despite such feelings he would still vote for Labour because it offered the best hope for peace negotiations.

U.S. experts warn of war in Middle East

By Carol Giacomo
Reuters

WASHINGTON — A group of U.S. politicians and foreign policy experts Monday said the risk of a new Arab-Israeli war was growing and outlined an approach to the Middle East's problems for the next U.S. president.

The group released a study which rejected the peace plan promoted by Secretary of State George Shultz in favour of a vague effort to reshape the Middle East political environment and urged Washington to make curbing the region's arms race a higher priority.

The Middle East "is slowly but surely moving back to a dangerous environment in which the circle of countries

that might be involved in another war is expanding, the destructive potential of the new weapons involved could have devastating consequences for all concerned and the ability of the United States to prevent, contain or stop such a war would be limited," Lawrence Eagleburger said.

Eagleburger, a former high-ranking State Department official, and former Vice President Walter Mondale chaired the group, including both Republicans and Democrats, that produced the study for the Washington Institute for Near East Policy.

At a news conference, he said the risk of war was growing because Syria remained committed to using force against Israel, the region was becoming

more destabilised with the proliferation of ballistic missiles and chemical weapons and the end of the Gulf war allowed Arab countries to refocus attention on Israel.

This "means the rewards of a surprise attack on Israel are growing and therefore the incentive for Israel to pre-empt is also growing," Eagleburger said.

Iraq and Saudi Arabia have long-range weapons that can reach Israel and "both could find it harder if pushed by others to resist pressure to participate in a new war," he added.

The study urged the president who succeeds Ronald Reagan next January to appoint quickly a special emissary to deal with the Middle East and

said this individual must have authority to negotiate arms control measures to stem ballistic missile and chemical weapons transfers as well as foster peace talks.

Shultz has increasingly expressed concern about the ballistic missile sales to Middle East countries. China has become a major source of these arms and in Peking last July he urged Chinese leaders to halt this trend.

The Soviet Union, another major arms supplier, has accepted a U.S. offer for talks on this issue to begin in Washington next Monday.

State Department spokesman Charles Redman said Argentina's work on a medium-range missile was a matter of concern that is being discussed

among the United States and its allies, who have agreed to try to stop the proliferation of nuclear-capable missiles with a range beyond 300-kilometre.

At the news conference, Mondale said the study group decided the next president should not advance a peace plan.

Instead, the United States should encourage a "ripening process" which Mondale defined as "political activity... between Israel and Palestinians" living in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

He acknowledged creating an improved environment environment negotiations would take time and said the basis of U.S. policy must be "working with Israel, not against it."

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE

Israeli satellite will spy on all Arab states

(Continued from page 1)

satellite, saying the craft would be used for military purposes and would threaten the entire Arab World.

Newspaper editorials in other Arab countries also denounced the launch of the satellite, and urged the Arabs to pull together their resources to match Israel's advances.

The Syrian newspaper Tishrin said: "As part of the (Israeli-U.S.) strategic alliance, the enemy launched a spy satellite, with the help of the United States."

It said the craft "will be used for military purposes. This is a new threat to the Arab Nation."

Tishrin added: "The U.S. commitment to expand Israel's military power is a permanent source of danger and tension in the Middle East."

U.S. State Department spokesman Charles Redman said Monday the United States was not involved with the Israeli programme.

Kamel Abu Jaber, professor of political science at the University of Jordan, said the launch had dangerous implications for the security of the region, from Pakistan to Morocco.

"It shows... that the Israelis are no more fully dependent on the United States in obtaining intelligence," he told Reuters, adding that he hoped the event would persuade Arab states to bridge the technological gap with Israel.

One Gulf daily slammed Arab governments, saying failure to

harness economic potential and suppression of civil rights were behind an inability to match Israel's technical edge.

"What can we say about an Israeli spy satellite roaming Arab space without permission or fear?" asked Al Khaleef of the United Arab Emirates (UAE).

"And what can we say after the enemy of our nation and our presence became able to monitor our phone calls... our bedrooms... to follow the movement of ants, never mind the movement of Arab tanks and armies."

Libya said the satellite launch was part of psychological warfare being waged against the Arabs. In Cairo, Egyptian military experts said they hoped Israel's success would spur the Arabs to

make similar progress.

"This is going to be some sort of challenge," said Mohammad Abdul Moneim, military editor of Al Ahram newspaper. "We don't like to be in the second class... we can't just swallow it. We'll try to get one, try to make one."

In Moscow, a senior Soviet space official said Tuesday the launch of the Israeli satellite had caused understandable concern among Middle East countries on grounds that it could be used for military purposes.

Sergei Batsanov, deputy head of the Foreign Ministry Department for the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy and Space, said the launch had shown that Israel had the capacity to transport any cargo.

and Gaza.

The PLO officials, who asked to remain anonymous, said Palestinians felt they had to proceed cautiously.

"You have to do things stage by stage, on points — you can't take a knock-out decision," one of them told Reuters.

The official linked the eventual announcement of a government with progress towards holding an international conference on peace in the Middle East.

If the PLO and the Palestine Central Council, which groups about 90 members of the PNC's 415 members, felt the conference was imminent, they would probably announce the government, he said.

PLO drops government idea

(Continued from page 1)

added.

The state which the PNC is expected to declare will be based on the borders laid down in United Nations Resolution 181.

The decision to postpone the government idea follows weeks of complicated consultations between factions of the Palestinian movement, Arab states and other countries on how the movement should take advantage of the uprising.

The latest stage of the consultations took place over the weekend in Tunis, when the PLO Executive Committee, chaired by Yasser Arafat, met with Palestinian officials responsible for following events in the West Bank

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Jordan, India to formalise labour accord next month

By Ghadeer Taher
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Jordan and India will ratify an agreement defining cooperation in labour issues during a visit to India by Labour Minister Marwan Dudin in the fourth week of October.

The agreement basically covers "mutual relations, especially in labour-related issues," Dudin told the Jordan Times Tuesday. Dudin said his visit was in response to an invitation by his Indian counterpart Binswary Dubey, who will be the co-signatory to the agreement.

Dudin noted that India is the largest purchaser of Jordanian phosphates and described Jordanian-Indian relations as very good. Dudin said the agreement would be the final version of a 1986 "memorandum of understanding" between the two countries and "will allow a certain number of Indians to work in Jordan." He did not elaborate.

The 1986 memorandum, a draft of which was obtained by

the Jordan Times, was initiated by Labour Ministry Under-Secretary Saleh Khasawneh and Indian Labour Ministry Joint Secretary S.K. Tandon during a visit paid to Jordan by the Indian official.

Among the highlights of the agreement is a stipulation that Indian workers in Jordan would be given equal treatment as Jordanians according to Jordanian law. It calls for channelling all future recruitment of Indians to work in Jordan through the Jordanian and Indian labour ministries with the Indian embassy in Amman acting as the link.

However, the employer reserves the sole authority in the selection process and can deal with Indian government-run employment organisations or recognised agencies in the private

sector.

The agreement, the first between Jordan and India in the field of labour, provides for creation of a joint committee made up of Indian and Jordanian officials to supervise the implementation of its terms and stipulations. The agreement will be effective for a period of three years from the date of its ratification.

According to Indian officials, the agreement is aimed at ensuring the interests of both parties — employers and employees — and averting possible pitfalls created by "unscrupulous" employment agencies.

There have been numerous cases in India as well as the Gulf states, where the sub-continent dominates the labour force, of fraud cases involving unscrupulous employment agencies which could neither ensure the needed professional skills of the personnel nor protect the rights of the workers. The Indian government launched a massive crack-down on such agencies in 1984 and has been following up contacts with other governments to avoid repetition of such cases. The agreement with Jordan was the result of such contacts, Indian officials



Marwan Dudin

said. Dudin told the Jordan Times there were about 2,000 Indians working in Jordan from top-level management positions to skilled labour.

The minister said Jordan had similar agreements with Turkey, Egypt, Pakistan and the United Arab Emirates and was discussing such an accord with the Philippines.

The Jordanian ambassador to India, Suleiman Dajani, will attend Dudin's talks in New Delhi.

Commonwealth finance ministers discuss world debt crisis today

LIMASSOL, Cyprus (R) — Commonwealth finance ministers, worried by a slowdown in lending to developing nations, gathered Tuesday to discuss new ways to ease the world debt crisis ahead of the annual IMF/World Bank meeting.

The 49-nation group, whose poorer members Jamaica and Bangladesh have been devastated in past weeks by hurricane and floods, will discuss a new scheme to boost the flow of private investment to the Commonwealth's developing nations.

Sir Peter Marshall, deputy secretary-general for economic affairs, told reporters: "We meet in the shadow of the disaster in

Bangladesh and of the hurricane which struck Jamaica and the Cayman Islands."

But the spotlight at the two-day formal meeting starting Wednesday will be on a report by the Commonwealth secretariat proposing a special fund to channel private investment into financial markets of the group's poorer nations.

The report, commissioned by ministers at their meeting a year ago in Barbados, paints a bleak picture for debt-ridden developing nations, with new commercial bank lending all but drying up and private capital flows declining sharply.

The Commonwealth's econo-

mic experts believe their soundings of major institutional investors and banks suggest the proposed "Commonwealth Equity Fund" could boost the flow of cash — provided governments remove legal and tax barriers.

Ministers are expected to order the start of detailed work to create a fund of up to \$100 million, but delegates said it was not clear when it could be launched.

Earlier this week, the World Bank's annual report highlighted the continued plight of developing nations, with the burden of global debt payments outweighing the inflow of new funds.

Third World debt now totals an estimated \$1.2 trillion, double the level at the start of the interna-

tional crisis triggered by Mexico's repayments problems in 1982.

The decline in new lending has added extra importance to schemes to mobilise private capital and encourage foreign investment in debtor countries' stock markets.

Commonwealth finance ministers traditionally gather ahead of the annual International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank meetings, being held this year in West Berlin from the end of the week.

Ministers in Cyprus are expected to express concern at the recent rise in world interest rates and call for urgent capital increases for the IMF and World Bank to help boost their lending, delegates said.

B.A. to resume flights to Iraq and Iran

AMMAN (Agencies) — British Airways (B.A.) is to restart services to Iran and Iraq this winter following the ceasefire in the Gulf war.

The airline plans to operate services to Baghdad from Nov. 2nd with the introduction of services to Tehran following in mid-

December. A once a week TriStar service will operate to Baghdad from Heathrow, via Cairo.

The airline, which stopped flying to Iran in 1985, is planning a twice weekly service from Heathrow to Tehran via Larnaca, starting on Dec. 15.

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ECONOMIC NEWS BRIEFS

Cabinet ratifies loan accord

AMMAN (Petra) — The Cabinet Tuesday announced its approval of an agreement between the European Investment Bank and the Jordan Electric Power Company (JEPC). Under the agreement, the bank will provide 15 million European Currency Units to the company to help it finance the construction of three transformer stations.

Committee approves new projects

AMMAN (Petra) — Industry and Trade Minister Hamdi Tabbaa Tuesday presided over a meeting of the committee for encouraging investments to discuss applications by investors to carry out new projects in the Kingdom. The committee later issued a statement announcing its approval of a textile project worth JD 1 million in response to a request by a Chinese firm and another application for producing vehicle window-glass. Other smaller investment projects were also approved.

Transportation of phosphate accelerates

AMMAN (Petra) — A total of 24,000 tonnes of phosphate were transported from the mines in southern Jordan to Aqaba for export Sept. 7, 1988 representing the largest shipment ever to be transported in a single day, according to a statement issued Tuesday. The statement referred to new measures which banned all trucks from transporting imports arriving at the port of Aqaba unless they have first carried shipments of phosphate from the mines lying to the north of Aqaba to the port city. The statement said that arrangements have been made recently with the Iraqi Jordanian Land Transport Company to assign 100 of its fleet of trucks to transport phosphate and with the Aqaba Railway Corporation to carry additional quantities of phosphate from the mines to Aqaba port.

Industrial production increases

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan's overall iron production in the first half of 1988 amounted to 90,600 tonnes, compared with 96,100 tonnes in the period of 1987, according to a report in Al Dustour Arabic newspaper. The paper also reported that Jordan produced 1,822,300,000 cigarettes in the first half of 1988 against 1,744,100,000 in the same period of last year. Also according to the paper, Jordan's fodder production in the first six months of 1988 registered an increase of 6,200 tonnes compared with the same period of last year. It said that the total production between January and June 1988 amounted to 27,400 tonnes. Al Dustour also said Jordan's production of paper and carton in the same period amounted to 10,700 tonnes compared with 9,200 tons in the same period of last year.

'North Yemen plans to raise oil output'

NICOSIA, Cyprus (AP) — North Yemen plans to increase its oil production to around 200,000 barrels a day by the end of the year and hold it at that "for the foreseeable future," the Middle East Economic Survey (MEES) reported Monday.

The respected oil industry newsletter, published in Nicosia said in a report by executive editor Walid Khadduri that current output from the Alif and Azal fields in running at 180,000 barrels a day.

North Yemen's production is not likely to affect oil prices or global production levels amid efforts by the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries

to enforce quota discipline on its member states.

Oil was first discovered in North Yemen, one of the Arab World's most primitive countries, in 1984 by the Hunt Oil Co. of Dallas, Texas. It is developing the fields in partnership with Exxon and South Korean companies.

The weekly survey reported that the government plans to enhance its oil industry, prospecting for new fields and studying schemes to utilise natural gas reserves.

Khadduri said the government is pinning hopes on a new major discovery earlier this year in the Marib-Jawf region northeast of the capital, Sanaa.

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Baghdad fair draws nearly 1,400 firms

BAGHDAD (OPECNA) — Fifty-seven countries and nearly 1,400 local, Arab and non-Arab companies have so far confirmed their participation in the 25th Baghdad International Fair opening here Nov. 1.

Attended by industrial manufacturers from all over the world, the two-week event will highlight Iraqi progress in industrial, agricultural and technical fields.

AMMAN EXCHANGE RATES

Tuesday rates Local sell/buy rates in Jds			
Belgian franc (for 10)	95.40/96.40	Saudi riyal	105.00/105.70
Dutch guilder	176.90/178.70	Syrian lira (for JD 1)	95.00/97.00
French franc	61.40/62.50	Lebanese lira (for JD 1)	900.00/950.00
Italian lira (for 100)	26.90/27.30	Iraqi dinar	280.00/290.00
Japanese yen (for 100)	274.70/277.40	Kuwaiti dinar	1371.20/1378.70
Swedish crown	58.00/60.00	Egyptian pound (new)	163.00/168.70
Swiss franc	246.30/251.30	Omani rial	108.00/108.80
U.K. sterling pound	659.70/669.00	U.A.E. dirham	187.20/187.80
U.S. dollar	384.00/396.00	Omani rial	1030.20/1037.50
Deutschemark	210.00/213.00	Bahraini dinar	1040.50/1047.50

AMMAN FINANCIAL MARKET

Activity on the Amman Financial Market for September 20, 1988.

	Number	Volume	Contracts
Regular market:	578710	JD 831814	740
Top three companies:			
Bank of Jordan	12137	JD 182067	19
Jordan Spinning and Weaving	199000	JD 176326	151
Dar Al-Shaab for Press, Publishing and Distribution	118783	JD 84949	109
Parallel market:	8249	JD 5766	—
Development bonds:	—	—	—
Treasury bills & bonds:	—	—	—
Other debentures:	—	—	—

JORDAN BUSINESS DIRECTORY

Ministry of Industry and Trade	663191	Jordan Commercial Centres Corporation	603507
Ministry of Supply	602121	Free Zones Corporation	642001
Ministry of Finance	636321	Amman Financial Market	660170
Ministry of Planning	644666	Amman Chamber of Commerce	666151
Ministry of Labour	633186	Amman Chamber of Industry	64747
Ministry of Communications	847391	Association of Banks in Jordan	662238
Ministry of Agriculture	639391	Jordan Association of Insurance Companies	647370
Income Tax Department	660151	General Statistics Department	846171
Central Bank of Jordan	603031	Jordanian Businessmen Association	680663
Amman Customs Department	772181		
Social Security Corporation	643001		
Jordan Industrial Estates Corporation	721194		

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Tuesday.

One Sterling	1.6815/25	U.S. dollar	
One U.S. dollar	1.2190/2200	Canadian dollar	
	1.8687/94	Deutschemarks	
	2.1075/85	Dutch guilders	
	1.5780/90	Swiss francs	
	39.16/19	Belgian francs	
	6.3515/65	French francs	
	1392/1393	Italian lire	
	133.85/95	Japanese yen	
	6.4120/70	Swedish crowns	
	6.8970/9020	Norwegian crowns	
	7.1645/95	Danish crowns	
One ounce of gold	410.40/410.90	U.S. dollars	

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

SYDNEY — Shares closed firmer as selective buying of gold and resource stocks nudged the market higher after Monday's sell-off. The All Ordinaries index closed 6.1 points up to 1,545.6.

TOKYO — Share prices closed sharply weaker as reports that the Japanese emperor was critically ill worsened an already uncertain market outlook, brokers said. The Nikkei index closed down 352.42 points at 27,548.58.

HONG KONG — Stocks closed lower but the decline was moderated by some later local institutional buying. The Hang Seng index closed 24.35 down at 2,423.23.

SINGAPORE — Shares fell further in the afternoon on increased selling pressure in fairly quiet trading. The Straits Times Industrial index plunged 22.57 points to 1,039.95.

BOMBAY — Prices suffered a mild setback on widespread profit-taking after rising sharply in the past two weeks. Underlying sentiment remained bullish.

FRANKFURT — Shares eased back from Monday's 1988 Dax index high in lower turnover following a drop in Wall Street and Tokyo share prices. The Real Time index fell 6.68 points or 0.5 per cent to 1,245.98.

PARIS — Prices were slightly lower with operators sidelined in a featureless market. The 50-share indicator posted a 0.49 per cent loss. Construction group Bouygues was among the most heavily traded stocks.

ZURICH — Prices closed slightly easier in moderate and cautious trading. Insurances were among the most actively traded shares. The All Share Swiss index fell 3.8 to 892.

LONDON — Equities stood firm in late trading on relief at news of a smaller than expected gain in U.S. August bank lending and on the back of a firmer trend on Wall Street. The FTSE 100 had risen 12.3 points to 1,772.2 by 1430 GMT.

NEW YORK — Stocks turned higher after a mixed opening. Traders said there was no news to explain the rise. The Dow was up seven at 2,088.

COMPUTERS — WORD PROCESSORS NEEDED

The Jordan Times newspaper wishes to buy personal computers — word processors for its reporters. The specifications are as follows:

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At least 100 killed in post-coup violence

Burma's military forms government

BANGKOK (R) — Burma's military rulers named a nine-man cabinet of generals and a single civilian Tuesday to administer the country, state radio said.

General Saw Maung, leader of Sunday's military coup, retained the defence portfolio he held in the ousted government. He was also named foreign minister.

No prime minister was appointed.

In a separate announcement the army-controlled state radio said staff officers from the nine army regions would act as administrative chiefs for divisions and states — Burma's provinces.

Army officers would also be the top administrators in the country's towns.

The news of the mostly military cabinet came as monks and students with primitive weapons fought battles against heavily armed soldiers trying to control Rangoon and Mandalay Monday night and Tuesday.

Official Radio Rangoon reported Tuesday that four demonstrators were killed and three wounded in Mandalay, Burma's second city, after they used slingshots to fire sharpened bicycle spokes at soldiers.

One other man was killed when a group of protesters attacked with swords, it said.

The radio station said Monday night that 57 people had been killed in Rangoon when the army moved to enforce a curfew and a ban on demonstrations imposed when it seized power Sunday.

Western diplomats put the number at closer to 500. Rangoon General Hospital's

morgue had the bodies of 30 people slain by gunshot, a spokesman said Tuesday. He said one body was that of a 10-year-old boy shot between the eyes.

Other bodies were being removed from the streets of the city in army trucks, he said. He did not know where they were being taken.

A Western ambassador said he had confirmed a report that a group of schoolgirl demonstrators, aged 13 and 14, had come under army fire and that a number of them had been killed.

"It is so shameful what is happening, I have no words for it," he said in a telephone interview.

A Burmese businessman reached by telephone said he witnessed a battle between students and soldiers at the Overseas Telecommunications Building in the capital Monday night.

He said students used Molotov cocktails against guns.

Telephone lines into the embattled capital were more difficult to get Tuesday than during recent weeks.

Burmese and diplomatic sources said students and monks were attacking police stations to get guns.

Many monks have been seen trying to defuse confrontations between soldiers and civilians, but according to government and diplomatic accounts, some monks have taken up primitive arms and joined in sieges of police stations.

Radio Rangoon confirmed that four police stations had been attacked and said seven policemen and five "destructive elements" had been killed. It said guns captured at one station were used in an attack on another.

Scattered shooting continued to be reported from many districts in the city, including across Inya lake from the heavily guarded home of long-time autocrat Ne Win.

Diplomats here and in Rangoon and analysts of Burmese politics say Ne Win, who ruled Burma for 26 years until formally stepping down in July in the face of mounting protests, is behind the army takeover.

They say the army has staged a false coup as the only way to keep the old guard militaristic socialist power structure alive.

Heavy gunfire was reported near Rangoon University, a centre of anti-government activity for months, but the area was virtually sealed off and rumours of killings there could not be confirmed.

Radio Rangoon said Tuesday that soldiers entered the Mandalay institute of technology to "clear its strike centre." They arrested three monks and 50 other people, presumably students.

The station said Monday night that action had been taken against 100 strike centres throughout the country.

Strikes involving all industries and government departments have brought the economic life of Burma to a halt. Civil servants have ignored an army order to return to work.



GROUNDING ON THE BEACH: Residents of the Mexican resort of Cancun look at a 300-foot ship blown ashore by hurricane Gilbert which hit northern Mexico over the weekend.

China allows IAEA inspection

VIENNA (AP) — China has agreed to submit its non-military nuclear facilities to international inspection, the director general of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) announced Monday.

Hans Blix also told the agency's annual general conference that increased use of nuclear power can ease the so-called "greenhouse effect" of a global warming of the atmosphere.

Monday's signing by China of the agency's "safeguards" agreement means that all known nuclear weapons states now permit their non-military nuclear programmes to be inspected by IAEA experts.

Under the 1969 Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), the five known nuclear powers pledge not to share nuclear weapons technology with the rest of the world. They are the United States, the Soviet Union, France, China and Britain.

A South African government delegation came to Vienna last month for exploratory talks with U.S., Soviet and British diplomats on the possibility of joining the treaty.

In addition to South Africa, some other countries thought to possess the potential of producing nuclear weapons — such as India, Pakistan, Israel and Libya — have not signed the treaty.

In his speech, Blix said 22 new nuclear power plants were opened in 1987, bringing the number of operating plants to 417 in 26 countries. But, he said, "attacks on the use of nuclear power have at the same time increased in many countries."

World-wide nuclear capacity increased last year by eight per cent to some 300,000 megawatts, representing more than 16 per cent of global electricity production, Blix told the meeting.

Armenian strike picks up new momentum after clash

MOSCOW (AP) — Thousands of Armenians rallied Tuesday and continued a general strike that shut down businesses and schools after a shootout in a hotly disputed region of neighbouring Azerbaijan, sources reported.

Police patrols were stepped up in the Armenian capital, Yerevan, and the executive committee of the republic's parliament was scheduled to meet Tuesday or Wednesday to discuss the dispute, the reports said.

The latest wave of unrest in the region exploded during the weekend when 25 people were injured in a shootout, the official TASS news agency reported.

TASS said Armenians and Azerbaijanis fired at each other in Khadzhal, a village in the disputed region of Nagorno-Karabakh.

However, Armenian activist Rafael Popoyan said in a telephone interview from Yerevan that Armenians did not use weapons in the Sunday clash. Popoyan also said rumours were flying that some of those injured had died and that the number of wounded was as high as 70.

It was one of the worst flareups of violence in the seven-month-old campaign by Armenians for control of Nagorno-Karabakh. Armenians make up 76 per cent of the region's 162,000 residents and have strong historical links to

it, but it was made part of Azerbaijan in 1923.

A duty officer at Armenia's Interior Ministry, speaking by telephone from Yerevan, said patrols by regular police had been increased in the city but denied rumours that paramilitary police were flown in.

Popoyan said a million Armenians attended a rally Monday night in Yerevan and demanded an emergency meeting of the republic's parliament, the Supreme Soviet. An official of the TASS affiliate in Armenia, Armenpress, said more than 250,000 people were at the demonstration.

The protesters want the Supreme Soviet to demand secession of Nagorno-Karabakh from Azerbaijan, Popoyan said. The Supreme Soviet had been asked once to decide on the matter, but Popoyan said the demonstrators are pressing the demand again.

Armenia's president, Grant Voskanyan, promised the rally that the parliament's executive committee, the Presidium, would meet Tuesday or Wednesday to decide whether to call a full Supreme Soviet session, according to Popoyan.

Past rejections
Central authorities in Moscow in July rejected demands for

Nagorno-Karabakh's annexation into Armenia by the Armenian Supreme Soviet and by Nagorno-Karabakh's regional parliament. The authorities instead approved a plan to redress Armenians' grievances of poor housing, hospitals, schools and Armenian cultural facilities in Nagorno-Karabakh.

Protesters press on
At Monday night's rally, demonstrators decided to continue a general strike that had begun Friday, according to Popoyan, and many businesses and schools were closed in Yerevan Tuesday. Mass transit, however, was working normally, Popoyan reported. He said the demonstrators decided to continue the walkout until the Supreme Soviet acts on their demands.

A strike has also been reported in Stepanakert, the main city of Nagorno-Karabakh.

TASS said demonstrators left a Sunday rally in Stepanakert for Khadzhal, and when they arrived clashes broke out.

"Firearms and sidearms were used in mass-scale fights on both sides," TASS reported from Stepanakert. "As a result, 25 people received injuries of various degrees of gravity and 17 were hospitalised. Both Armenians and Azerbaijanis applied for medical assistance."

Africans optimistic over bid to oust Pretoria from IAEA

VIENNA (R) — Black African states were optimistic that they could oust South Africa from the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), delegates at its annual conference said Monday.

South Africa circulated a note, indicating it was ready to sign the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), to delegates at the opening of the IAEA's general meeting, but African members said it was only a delaying tactic.

"This statement is incredibly weak," Nigerian delegate Timothy Mbogkore said. "It is quite clear that South Africa has no intention of signing the treaty."

Instead they predicted the move would boost support for the

Third World resolution against South Africa. Zimbabwe Energy Minister Kumbira Kangai said the group had produced a draft calling for Pretoria's suspension, which would require a two-thirds majority.

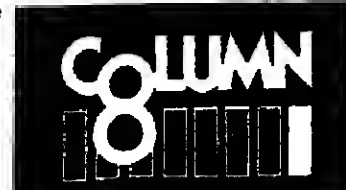
Western diplomatic sources said the key to the success of the African group's resolution could lie with the Soviet Union and its allies, which withdrew their support from a similar resolution last year.

"The essential question this week is whether the East Bloc states and the Soviet Union have run out of patience with the South Africans, or whether they are prepared to let them roll over into next year," one Western

diplomat said. If successful, the resolution aimed at ousting South Africa would be the first suspension in the Vienna-based agency's 30-year history. The IAEA promotes nuclear energy and limits the spread of nuclear weapons and is one of only a few international bodies where South Africa is still represented.

The South African note indicated that it would open all its nuclear installations to international inspection, as required by the NPT, if it is allowed to negotiate on the terms of the treaty.

Pretoria now only allows inspection of its Koeburg power station and one of two research centres.



Judges receive punch price list

LONDON (R) — The British government gave judges a price list for punches Monday, saying criminals should be forced to pay compensation to people they had beaten up. Recommended payments included £50 (\$84) for a graze, £100 (\$168) for a black eye and £1,750 (\$2,940) for a fractured jaw that needed to be wired together. "It is important that offenders should be made to take responsibility for the trauma they have caused their victim," said Junior Home Office Minister John Patten. "Even the poorest offender should be forced to pay up." He said judges should not be deterred from issuing a compensation order even if there had not been a request for one by prosecutors.

Discontent over Olympic food

SEOUL (R) — West Germany, the third biggest team at the Seoul games, have complained that athletes have to wait too long for their food and can't eat it when it arrives. Team sporting director Lutz Endlich said they had written to Olympic organisers asking that they find ways to cut queues at the athletes village self-service restaurant, designed for more than 13,000 athletes and officials. "It is just unacceptable that athletes have to queue up for so long when they get back from competition or training," Endlich said. The West Germans are the only team known to have complained officially about food in the village, where 500 cooks and kitchen staff provide a choice of dishes meant to be palatable to residents from 160 nations.

Professor studies tennis racquets

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Conventional tennis wisdom is all wrong, says a physics professor who has found that a racquet has three "sweet spots," not one, and that loose rather than taut strings will yield more cross-court winners. Howard Brody, a University of Pennsylvania professor and weekly tennis player, has spent thousands of hours over the last decade using lasers and other scientific instruments to understand how racquets work. Brody found more than one "sweet spot" — the place on the strings where it feels good to hit the ball. One spot is where there is the least initial shock to the hand; the second is where uncomfortable vibrations to the hand and arm are smallest; and the third is the spot where the ball bounces off the strings with the greatest power.

Jagger gives surprise show

SYDNEY (AP) — Rock star Mick Jagger surprised patrons at a nightclub with an impromptu performance. Patrons at the tiny Kardomah Cafe, in the red-light Kings Cross district, were startled as a relaxed Jagger and his band performed a set of Rolling Stones classics and blues after having spent all week in rehearsal, publicist Donna Vass said. Jagger will appear in Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne and Perth on his Australian tour.

Garfunkel weds

NEW YORK (AP) — Art Garfunkel, once half of the singing team of Simon and Garfunkel, has wed Kim Cernak of the rock group Lime. The non-denominational ceremony was held outdoors at the Brooklyn Botanic Garden after hours, said Garfunkel's manager, Ken Greengrass. Garfunkel, 46, was married once previously. Simon and Garfunkel's hits included "Bridge Over Troubled Water," "Sounds of Silence" and "Mrs. Robinson." As a soloist, Garfunkel has made six albums.

Human-reptile gathering fails

CHICAGO (AP) — A get-together with snakes and reptiles, aimed at dispelling fears about the creatures, met with less than successful results. "Slimy" was among the prevailing exclamations after many of the young visitors touched them. The youngsters were among 2,000 participants in the sixth annual herpetological weekend, sponsored by the Chicago Herpetological Society, at the Chicago Academy of Sciences. The event gave visitors a chance to pet, prod and probe snakes like Pythons, a Burmese python, and about 100 other serpents, lizards, iguanas and turtles. "That thing feels gross," said seven-year-old Alex Vassilopoulos, pulling his hand away after reaching into Pythons' cage. "It felt like it had no bones inside."

Young Haitian soldiers raise reform demands

PORT-AU-PRINCE (R) — A group of young Haitian soldiers Monday demanded sweeping changes to the military and political structure of their country following Saturday's coup and insisted defence minister Williams Regala must go.

According to a live interview carried by Haiti's radio Soleil with one of the group, the coup was led by 30-year-old sergeant Joseph Heubrey, who turned down the presidency because he felt he lacked the maturity of Lieutenant General Prosper Avril.

Avril was named president Sunday following the coup that ousted military leader Henri Namphy, who later fled to the neighbouring Dominican Republic.

According to the interviewed soldier, who declined to be named, a group of 20 military men were negotiating with Avril Monday over the formation of a new cabinet, democratic reforms, dismissals of the army chiefs of staff and the departure of Regala.

Regala has been the target of mass demonstrations calling for his ouster ever since the February 1986 overthrow of dictator Jean-Claude Duvalier. Regala is widely considered one of the most powerful men in Haiti.

Military sources said most of those in the negotiating team appeared to be in their late 20s

and early 30s. Their demands for changes in the military and the departure of Regala appear to point to the possibility of conflict within the armed forces, the only well organised power in the country.

The soldier's request was asked to take the name of Haiti's government but refused. Military sources said the sergeant, who speaks little French, broke down in tears when presented with the presidency.

"We wanted him for president but he wasn't ready for it. He was afraid," the soldier said. "That's why we chose Prosper Avril, because he's honest."

Military sources said Avril has proposed an 11-member cabinet with only one military member, Colonel Phedre Desir, who was named as secretary of state in the ministry during the provisional government headed by Namphy after Duvalier's ouster.

There were conflicting reports Monday on the extent of unrest in Port-au-Prince following the coup.

Eyewitnesses said they saw a crowd of up to 1,000 people lynch a man suspected of being connected with exiled Port-au-Prince Mayor Frank Romain, widely seen as responsible for violence last week that left at least 11 dead.

U.S. keeping tabs

The White House warned Monday against the appointment of an accused drug dealer to a post under the new military regime in Haiti and said it was closely watching developments in the country.

Democratic presidential candidate Michael Dukakis, meanwhile, issued a statement in Boston condemning the coup in Haiti and urging international isolation of the new government headed by Avril.

"We must not extend diplomatic recognition to the Avril government and should waste no time in recalling our ambassador for consultation," the Massachusetts governor said.

The Reagan administration so far sees little difference between Avril's government and that of Namphy but will be looking for clues to its intentions as formation of the new government progresses, White House spokesman Martin Fitzwater said.

The White House spokesman said the administration would be particularly interested to see what becomes of Colonel Jean-Claude Paul, commander of the powerful Dessalines army battalion, whose barracks faces the presidential palace in Port-au-Prince.

WORLD NEWS IN BRIEF

German ministry official shot at

BONN (AP) — Gunmen fired shots at the car of a high-ranking Finance Ministry official Tuesday but he was not injured, police said. Hans Tietmeyer, state-secretary for the Finance Ministry, was travelling in his car through the Bonn suburb of Bad Godesburg when the shooting occurred, according to police. Police were still looking for the gunmen.

Police hunt for prison killer

REGGIO CALABRIA, Italy (R) — Italian police are searching the Mafia-torn city of Reggio Calabria for a gangland marksman who shot dead a prisoner from nearly 200 metres as he was exercising in a jail yard. Pasquale Rocco Libri, 26, the son of one of the region's leading gangland bosses, was killed when a single shot from a high-powered rifle hit him in the face. He was awaiting trial on charges of mafia association. Police said Monday the killer had left no trace after he fled from the half-finished building overlooking the jail. They said he had obviously had information from someone inside the jail to pinpoint his victim. The killer almost certainly belonged to the powerful Calabrian mafia group, locked in a deadly feud with the Libri family's gang for three years, they added.

Trident missile fails

CAPE CANAVERAL (AP) — The navy's new Trident 2 submarine missile has suffered a second failure in its last three test firings, its wreckage tumbling into the Atlantic Ocean after it went astray and was deliberately blown up. The missile blasted off a land launch pad Monday and

appeared to be accelerating smoothly across a clear sky when it suddenly exploded several kilometres above the ocean. The navy reported that the Trident 2 had developed a problem in the second stage about 60 seconds after liftoff, and when it veered off course, the range safety officer sent a radio signal to ignite explosive packages in the vehicle. The failure was the third in 15 test firings for the missile being groomed as the most powerful in the navy's nuclear arsenal.

3 dead in Pakistani battle

PESHAWAR, Pakistan (R) — At least three people died in northwestern Pakistan Monday in a gunbattle which erupted after reports that a male teacher had sexually molested a schoolboy, a local official said. Tribesmen angered by the reports attacked government buildings in Jamrud at the foot of the Khyber Pass and freed prisoners from a jail, district commissioner Ejaz Rahim told reporters. A gunbattle with security forces followed in which a student, an escaping prisoner and a passerby were killed and four people injured, Rahim said. The teacher had fled, local government sources said.

Waste ship arrives at port

LIVORNO, Italy (R) — A West German ship carrying 2,100 tonnes of toxic waste nobody wants anchored outside the Italian port of Livorno Monday, as authorities argued over what should be done with its cargo. The Karin B has been turned away by several European countries since leaving Nigeria seven weeks ago with industrial waste illegally dumped in the African country.

Making millions — the entertainment way

NEW YORK (AP) — Michael Jackson has moonwalked his way past Bill Cosby to become the world's highest-paid entertainer, ranking in an estimated \$60 million this year, Forbes magazine reports.

Jackson, who was ranked ninth on last year's Forbes top 40 list of the wealthiest celebrities, is expected to earn a total of \$97 million for 1987 and 1988, Forbes says in its Oct. 3 edition.

The 30-year-old entertainer made approximately \$40 million from his recent worldwide tour, and the rest came from sales of his album "Bad," his autobiography, "Moonwalk," Pepsi endorsements and other music publishing, the magazine says.

Cosby, who held the number one slot on last year's list with 1986-87 income of \$84 million, was number two on the current list with \$92 million in earnings for 1987 and 1988, Forbes says.

The youngest entertainer on the list is 22-year-old heavyweight boxing champion Mike Tyson. Tyson's earnings skyrocketed from \$10 million in 1987 to approximately \$45 million this year, the highest 1988 income behind Jackson's, the magazine estimates.

Two other boxers, Sugar Ray Leonard and Michael Spinks, made the list, with \$27 million and \$17 million, respectively, in earnings for the two-year period.

In contrast, the income of the United States' top-grossing executive, Charles Lazarus of the toy company Toys R Us Inc., averaged \$31.5 million a year for 1986 and 1987, the most recent two-year period for which executive pay records are available. Lazarus made \$60 million in 1987.

In addition to Jackson and Cosby, the top 10 wealthiest celebrities and their two-year incomes are:

- Steven Spielberg, movie maker, \$64 million.
- Sylvester Stallone, \$63 million.
- Eddie Murphy, comedian and actor, \$62 million.
- Charles M. Schulz, "Peanuts" cartoonist, \$62 million.
- Bruce Springsteen, rock star, \$61 million.
- Tyson, \$45 million.
- Madonna, singer and actress, \$46 million.
- Arnold Schwarzenegger, actor, \$43 million.

The magazine notes that the top 10 averaged at least \$21 million for each of the last two years. Lazarus was the only business

executive to exceed that average. Chrysler Corporation's Lee Iacocca came close with an average annual income for 1986 and 1987 of \$19 million.

Thirty other entertainers were on the list, with Frank Sinatra bringing up the rear with \$16 million, the minimum two-year income needed to qualify for this year's list.

More so in death than in life

Forbes also notes that in death, perhaps more so than in life, entertainers continue to fill pocketbooks as well as hearts. "For many people the money is no longer in the performance but in the aura the performance left behind," the magazine says.

Elvis Presley's estate, for example, will earn approximately \$15 million this year, including \$11 million from Graceland Mansion, the home Presley purchased in 1957 for 100,000 that is now a museum honouring the entertainer.

Other deceased entertainers whose estates are making in excess of \$1 million annually are Ian Fleming, author of the James Bond series, \$7.5 million; John Lennon, ex-Beatle, \$5 million; Jimi Hendrix, guitarist, \$4 million; T.S. Eliot, poet and author, \$2.5 million; and James Dean, actor, \$1.2 million.

The Forbes top 40 ranking includes five women. In addition to Madonna, the list contains actress and talk show host Oprah Winfrey, singers Whitney Houston and Tina Turner and actress Jane Fonda.

The magazine says this year's list knows no racial boundaries, noting that 25 per cent of those on the list are black. "If entertainment statistics were valid evidence of racial bias, one would have to conclude that blacks are privileged in our society," it says.

Forbes also says the list knows no international borders and shows an evolving culture, with 17 of the top 40 in the music business.

"No longer are steel mills or auto factories or oil wells the principal sources of great wealth," it says. "In the post-industrial society, the once despised entertainment industry has usurped that